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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

22 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

Another Republican Rally.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, the Republican nominee for Governor, will be present.

The Republicans will hold another grand rally at the Opera House on Tuesday evening next. Colonel Colt, the Republican nominee for governor, will be present and will address the meeting on the topics of the day, and there will be other prominent speakers from out of town as well as some local talent. There will be a band of music in attendance and it will be a rousing meeting. Republicans, Democrats and independents will all be welcome. A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

The Broadway Site.

The joint special committee on the new high school meet Tuesday evening when Superintendent Lull, Headmaster Frank E. Thompson and Architect Withers were present to consult with the committee. Chairman Cottrell stated that the price for the Broadway site are: Pitman property \$12,000; and Mr. Pitman reserves the right to remove the buildings; Morgan property \$14,000; St. Joseph's Church property \$8,000. There was some discussion as to the price for the Pitman property and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ritchie, Bliss and Bacheller was appointed to consult Mr. Pitman and endeavor to obtain a lower price.

There was some question as to how the city could buy the property and it was voted to request the city council to issue bonds for \$100,000. Architect Withers stated that a very creditable building could be constructed for \$60,000 if the assembly hall is omitted, and he and Messrs. Lull and Thompson were delegated to prepare the plans.

Quite a number of Newporters went to Providence on Saturday last either to participate in the ceremony of transferring the battle flags from the old State House to the new or to observe the ceremonies. The local Grand Army posts were well represented, but the weather was so disagreeable that it robbed the holiday of much of its pleasure.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen E. Williams, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Williams of Fall River, to Mr. Stuart Abbott, of Belvidere, N. J. Miss Williams is a Newporter by birth, but has lived with her grandmother in Philadelphia for some years, being a trained nurse.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Rife for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Tiedale Rife, to Mr. John H. Radford, at the Central Baptist Church, Monday evening, November 9, at 7 o'clock.

The Women's Relief Corps, G. A. R., held their first whist of the winter series at their hall on Thames street Monday evening, with a good attendance.

Mr. Augustus H. Swan gave a tea at his residence on Central court Thursday afternoon which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gunther will spend the winter abroad, where their son is studying in Paris.

Mr. Robert S. Gash has purchased the shoe business of C. H. Burdick & Co.

Mr. David T. Pinniger has returned for a trip to New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Coggeshall are at the Berkshires.

Republicans, Independents, Democrats and Ladies are cordially invited to come to the Opera House next Tuesday evening to hear Republican truths expounded.

Mrs. A. C. Titus is spending a vacation in Newport, guest of her son, Mr. Harry Titus.

Mr. James N. Arnold, the historian of Providence, was a visitor here the past week.

Mr. B. B. Mitchell of Block Island was a visitor here the past week.

Mr. George C. Barker is critically ill at his residence on Bull street.

Big Republican Rally.

The first political rally of the campaign was held at the Newport Opera House on Monday evening when the Republicans held a big ratification meeting. There was a good attendance, especially considering the short notice under which the meeting was called, and all the speakers were able to interest their hearers in the issues of the campaign.

The stage was set with a pretty outdoor scene and on the stage were seated many of the prominent members of the Republican party. In the gallery was stationed the Newport Military Band, which rendered a number of selections both before and during the meeting. All the local candidates of the Republican party occupied seats on the stage.

Mr. Clark Burdick, chairman of the Republican city committee, and also candidate for state senator, opened the meeting and gave a brief resume of the qualifications of the various candidates. He urged the members of the party to stand together and support the whole ticket. He then introduced Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, as the presiding officer of the meeting.

Senator Wetmore spoke briefly and read a telegram from Col. Colt, the nominee for governor, regretting that he was unable to be present. He then introduced Dr. C. F. Barker, the nominee for mayor of Newport.

Dr. Barker's speech was brief but interesting, as showing the platform on which he stood. He showed in what an unfavorable light the city stood financially, stating that he had been told by a bank cashier that he would not accept the city's bonds at par. He stated his political creed in a few words, saying that he believed that a public officer was as much bound by his oath as is the witness on the stand; the violation of the one is a crime and the violation of the other is equally a crime. He pledged himself to listen to the opinion of others but when the time comes to act he should vote according to the dictates of his conscience. He was heartily applauded.

The next speaker was Hon. George H. Utter of Westerly, nominee for lieutenant governor of the state. He gave quite a long talk, every word of which was of interest. His address was interspersed with considerable humor and he had his hearers in a pleasant frame of mind. He touched upon state issues as well as local and paid his respects to Governor Garvin, stating that he had arrayed class against class, had never proposed a single measure which was for the benefit of the people, and that he had defamed the fair name of the state. He eulogized Col. Colt and the other candidates on the Republican ticket and showed what the Republican party, "the constructive party" had done for the state. On the police commission matter he said that he believed in home rule, but that the police commission act should never be repealed as long as it was the law breakers who demanded the repeal. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Hon. George A. Littlefield of Providence, formerly superintendent of schools of Newport, was next introduced by Senator Wetmore. He gave an interesting talk. He took up the candidates one by one and gave a brief enumeration of their qualifications for office. He assailed a circular that the Democratic party is circulating defaming the name of the state and especially of some of the county towns. He paid a high tribute to the two members of the national senate from this state, Messrs. Aldrich and Wetmore, and called attention to the fact that next year we should elect a legislature that would choose a successor to Senator Aldrich. He said that it was for the honor of the state that he should be returned to Washington. He also spoke of bribery and the legitimate use of money in a political campaign and stated that the Republican party was opposed to bribery and was the party that could exterminate it, if it could be done. The Democratic party could not do it.

The band played a selection while the audience left the house.

The funeral of Mr. Asa Messer Gannell of Providence took place from the First Baptist Church in that city on Monday. Rev. Dr. H. M. King, pastor, officiated. The body was brought to Newport and interred in the family lot in the Island Cemetery.

Mr. Joseph W. Aylesworth, son of Mr. Thomas Aylesworth, who recently graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has entered the employ of the Westinghouse-Church & Kerr Company in New York.

The resignation of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., has been accepted, and Captain George A. Converse will succeed him.

Lieutenant James T. Buttrick, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines last week.

The Bates Case.

A Newport case in the appellate division of the supreme court has attracted considerable attention this week. Margaret A. S. Kitchel of New York and Charles A. Bates of Washington have filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles Halsey Bates, 14 years old, of this city. The hearing is set for Saturday at 10 o'clock, in Providence. In the meantime the boy is in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Gifford of this city.

The petition asks for a writ of habeas corpus and the granting to the petitioners, grandparents of the child, the custody of the child.

The petition sets forth that William Horatio Bates, the boy's father, was married to Edith A. Kitchel, daughter of one of the petitioners, Oct. 30, 1888, and on Aug. 28, 1893, Charles Halsey was born. The mother died May 4, 1891. It further states that after the death of his wife, William H. Bates entrusted the care and custody of the child to Margaret A. S. Kitchel, one of the petitioners, and the boy remained with her till the father took him to Charles A. Bates, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1893; that the child and Mrs. Kitchel became very much attached to each other; that the petitioner, Charles A. Bates, had the custody of the child in Washington from Feb. 7, 1893, until some months after the marriage of Dr. Bates, the boy's father, to Aida M. Seaman in September, 1893, when the father again took charge of his son.

After the disappearance of the boy's father, the son remained with the stepmother. The petitioners declare that Mrs. Bates and her mother, Mrs. Seaman, are not suitable persons to have the care of the child and that they have not the means to bring him up in the manner to which he is entitled. For these and other reasons they ask the court to give the child into their charge.

The United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., will exhibit a foot-ball trophy in the shape of a silver cup in the Trophy Room of the Physical Culture Building at the World's Fair. The cup, which is 12 inches high and 8 inches in diameter, was presented by Major Theodore K. Gibbs and Colonel Robert M. Thompson to be competed for by the naval and military academies on the foot ball field, and to become the permanent property of the academy first winning three successive games. The initial game for the cup was played in the fall of 1899, the cup being finally won by the soldiers in the fall of 1902.

The receivers of the American Tubing and Webbing Company of Providence, in which D. Le Roy Dresser was largely interested, have applied to the Supreme Court for permission to sell the property. They have filed an interlocutory petition setting forth that they had given notice of their appointment as directed, and that while the plant has been operated by them with a small amount of profit, yet in their opinion it is time that the property be liquidated and the proceeds distributed among the creditors. This is the company into which the Narragansett Webbing Company of Newport was consolidated.

The weekly whist of Minneola Council, No. 8, D. of P., was held in Southwick's Hall Tuesday evening. Whist was played from 8.30 to 10.30 and the first prizes were awarded to Mrs. William J. Browley and Mr. Harry Brown, while the consolations fell to Mrs. Charles W. Rugg and Mr. John Dugan. Dancing followed for several hours.

Reports have been circulated that Creators would give no matinee performance, but such rumors are without foundation, as Creators will be heard at the Newport Opera House both afternoon and evening, October 26. The matinee will begin at 2.30.

The session of the United States District Court in this city on Tuesday was rather more busy than usual. Judge Brown found a large crowd of applicants for naturalization papers and of this number 30 were made American citizens.

Don't forget the Republican Rally at the Opera House next Tuesday evening.

On Thursday evening, November 5, a memorial service will be held at Grace Church, Providence, in memory of Bishop Clark. Bishop Potter, of New York, will be the preacher.

The remains of the late Gordon McKay were taken to Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. McKay's birthplace, where the funeral services were held from the Congregational Church.

The public schools were closed on Thursday and Friday to allow the teachers to attend the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in Providence.

The marriage of Miss Annie Hayden to Rev. Ernest J. Dennen will take place on Tuesday, November 17th.

Democratic Rally.

The Democratic party held a rally in Masonic Hall on Thursday evening with a fairly good attendance. There were local speakers and also visitors from up the state, all of whom went over the same ground trying to again run the campaign on the police commission issue. Mayor Boyle was unable to be present and in his absence Col. Honey presided. Col. Honey tried to make three points—to defeat the Republican party because it is responsible for the police commission, to defeat Col. Colt because he is a man of means and connected with several of the leading industrial concerns of the state, and to defeat Senator Champlin of Block Island because, on the bare supposition that Governor Garvin might be re-elected, Champlin as leader of the Senate would have the appointing of the Newport police commissioner.

Mayor Higgins of Pawtucket and Clarence A. Aldrich of Providence also spoke upon state topics and were followed by J. Stacy Brown of this city. Mr. Brown attempted to show that Newport was not much worse off financially than some other cities in the state where the Democrats are in control. He eulogized Gov. Garvin and urged the voters to support the Democratic ticket for the General Assembly.

Block Island Politics.

Things political are at red heat on Block Island and not until after the votes are counted one week from next Tuesday will the situation clear. The recent decision of the supreme court as to legal nominees of the Democratic party has brought a feeling of exultation to the anti-Champlin faction, but the Champlin party claims that it will have no effect upon the election.

The supreme court gave a hearing upon the petition of the Rose faction of the Democratic party to issue a mandamus to compel the secretary of state to place the names of the Rose nominees upon the official ballot as the regular Democratic nominees. The court gave a hearing on Friday of last week and on Tuesday announced its decision granting the petition. As a result of this decision the names of Samuel Martin Rose and David B. Rose will appear upon the ballot both as Democrats and Republicans, they having been endorsed by both parties. The names of Christopher E. Champlin for senator and W. Talbot Dodge for representative will appear as candidates by virtue of nomination papers.

The news of the court decision was received on Block Island with much rejoicing by the anti-Champlinites but the Champlin faction claims that will elect their ticket just the same.

Col. Samuel P. Colt will speak next Tuesday evening.

Defective Wire.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday evening of last week box 56 rang in, calling the fire department to "Belcourt", the residence of O. H. P. Belmont, where a defective electric light wire had caused a slight fire. The rain fell heavily and it was a hard race for the firemen, being at the extreme end of Bellevue avenue.

While the hook and ladder truck was turning Thames street corner, at Touro street, Mr. Seth Dunwell was thrown violently to the ground, receiving injuries which necessitated his being taken to the hospital.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, received a visit Wednesday evening from Department Commander James S. Hudson, of the Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R. Speeches were made by the department commander and various members and a collation was served by the Women's Relief Corps.

The Newport Artillery Co. attended divine service at Emmanuel Church last Sunday evening, the company turning out in full numbers. Rev. Dr. Porter preached the sermon and Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, curate, read the Scripture lessons.

Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn was elected grand conductress and William Carry grand sentinel at the annual session of the Grand Chapter of Rhode Island, Order of the Eastern Star, which was held in Providence last week.

The remains of the late Joseph Earl Sheffield were brought from New York on Monday and interred in the family lot in the Island cemetery. The remains were accompanied by relatives and friends of the deceased.

Two lads were arrested Sunday night by Officer Barker for entering the James & Newport Ferry waiting room.

Mrs. John Weedon of Riverside, R. I., is spending a few days with relatives in Newport.

An awning fire at Travers block was extinguished by Officer Crowley on Tuesday.

Wedding Bells.

Good-Freeman.

Miss Grace Freeman, of London, Ohio, was married to Mr. Lewis Wood of this city on Tuesday. The wedding took place at Medford, Mass., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Royall, relatives of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Good arrived home Thursday evening and at the steamboat landing were met by a jolly party of friends who were in waiting for them. As they alighted from the train rice was showered upon them and they were quickly ushered into a hack, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion. As many as could be accommodated got into the hack, while the rest with the driver was also used. The carriage was driven slowly, with the remainder of the party following on, to 751 Spring street, where a reception was tendered the bridal couple by their friends.

The Y. M. C. A. Mandolin and Guitars Club, of which the groom is leader, rendered a pleasing program of music and Mr. T. J. Biesel in behalf of the club, presented Mr. and Mrs. Good with a beautiful silver bread tray.

A collation was served during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Good will reside at 521 Spring street.

Sullivan-Smith.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith to Mr. Patrick Sullivan, sexton of St. Mary's parish, took place at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning, being witnessed by relatives and friends. Rev. William B. McEneaney officiated. The bride's dress was of grey Henrietta and she wore a picture hat. Miss Julia Shea was bridesmaid, wearing a dress of dark blue, with hat to match. Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, brother of the groom, was the best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left in the afternoon for a wedding trip.

Brick-Burke.

Mrs. Patrick B. Burke and Mr. Edward Brick were married at St. Joseph's rectory Tuesday evening, Rev. Father Dady officiating. The bride wore a gown of grey satin with Irish lace and carried a prayer book.

A wedding supper and reception was held at the bride's home on West Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Brick left on the New York boat on their wedding trip.

Barnes-Corcoran.

A very quiet wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church Thursday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Nelson H. Barnes and Miss Nellie Agnes Corcoran. The bride wore a dress of grey crepe de chine and a white hat.

There was no bridesmaid or best man, and the wedding was a pretty but very simple one. Rev. Dr. Dorman officiated.

The board of aldermen will make their final canvass of the voting lists, preparatory to the election, on Wednesday next. The last day for paying personal property taxes, in order to qualify one to vote at the election, is Tuesday next, October 27. It will behoove every personal property tax payer to see that his taxes are paid by that date. The committees of both political parties have sent out notices to the voters calling attention to this fact and the next few days will be busy ones in the office of the tax collector.

The people of Newport are hoping that the tracks on Broadway will be connected soon so as to do away with transferring before another storm sets in. As yet no evidence can be seen of an immediate beginning of the work. But when it is once begun it should not take long to complete the job. The improvement over the service that Newport has had since early in the spring will be very marked.

Mr. Arthur G. Sisson of Middletown was the victim of a runaway accident in this city on Wednesday. His horse, attached to the milk delivery wagon, ran away on Newport avenue and Mr. Sisson was thrown out. He was rendered unconscious and was taken into the residence of Mr. John P. Fritz. He regained consciousness and was later taken to his home in Middletown.

On Monday 160 naval apprentices left Newport for Boston, on their way to Portsmouth, N. H., to report on board the Monongahela, which is undergoing repairs there at the navy yard. The remainder of the boys on the Island will shortly board the Alliance, and the station will be carefully inspected before the enlistment for new recruits begins.

Steamer General was an hour late on her last trip Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Zabiskie closes her cottage here the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs is in New York for a short visit.

Miss Grace B. Gilpin is visiting friends in Pawtucket.

Recent Deaths.

Mr. Gordon McKay.

After an illness of nearly two years' duration, Mr. Gordon McKay died at his residence on Marine avenue on Monday.

Mr. McKay has resided in Newport for many summers. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 12 years he started to learn civil engineering, working in the West. Later he became treasurer and manager of the Lawrence Machine Company. When Inventor L. R. Blake of Abingdon made the shoe-sewing machine it failed to work satisfactorily and Mr. McKay was quick to see the needed device and bought the patent, perfecting the machine. In 1878 Mr. McKay organized the McKay Sewing Machine Association, selling shares to many people, who realized a neat sum when the first dividend was awarded.

Mr. McKay's wife was Miss Minnie Treat. She obtained a divorce from him some years since.

He was a great lover of music and gave many brilliant musical entertainments.

Captain Church.

Captain Isaac L. Church died at an early hour Thursday morning at his home in Tiverton. He was born in Fall River sixty-five years ago and was a son of the late Joseph and Jenima Boomer Church. He spent the greater part of his life on the water. He was captain of the steamer Narragansett at the time she was wrecked and lost.

Capt. Church owned the catboat, Christopher Columbus and enjoyed many pleasant voyages in her. It was on board this boat that he was taken ill in September last and gradually grew worse day by day.

Capt. Church leaves a widow and two daughters.

John H. Milne.

John H. Milne, formerly of this city, died at his home in Providence on Thursday, after a considerable illness. He was born in Newport in 1843, the son of William and Elizabeth Milne, but at an early age he moved with his parents to Fall River where he learned the printer's trade. He had been employed on a number of important papers in Fall River and Providence and for 30 years was foreman of the composing room of the Providence Journal. He is survived by two brothers and three sisters. He was a cousin of Mr. William O. Milne of this city.

Mr. Matthew Schoentzler.

Mr. Matthew Schoentzler died at his home on Cross street early Tuesday evening, after a long and lingering illness. The deceased was well known about the city, where he had a host of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Schoentzler sang in the choir at St. Joseph's Church for many years, being one of the original members.

A widow and two children survive him.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith is recovering from his recent illness and is able to be out. Mr. Griffith was taken ill while in Nova Scotia, forty miles from a railroad, and had a decidedly uncomfortable time getting back to Newport.

Captain Herman C. Schumm has been assigned to the Twenty-ninth battery, coast artillery, at the Presidio, San Francisco. Captain Schumm has been post adjutant at Fort Adams for a number of years.

Mr. Roy Seabury, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Seabury, was operated on at Lynn, Mass., last week for appendicitis, and is slowly recovering.

Richard Borden Post, Women's Relief Corp. of Fall River, visited Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, W. R. C., of this city on Tuesday.

Captain French E. Chadwick's successor at the War College is Captain Charles Stillman Sperry, U. S. N.

Mrs. Harold Brown has returned from Europe and is visiting her father, Mr. W. Watts Sherman.

Mr. Arthur G. Burland, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is on the road to recovery.

Portsmouth.

A social will be tendered the workers at the Newport County Agricultural Society fair on Monday evening next at the ball on the Fair grounds.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mr. Borden Sisson, son of Mrs. Charles S. Sisson, and Miss Mable Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. C. Peckham, November 4, at 12 o'clock, at St. Mary's church.

E. R. Anthony, tax collector, will be at John R. Manchester's store, South Portsmouth, on Thursday, Oct. 22, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and at A. G. Manchester's store, Portsmouth, on Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., to receive taxes. Bills unpaid after Nov. 1 are subject to a fine of one per cent. per month.

The board of canvassers will meet at the town hall, Thursday, October 23, at one o'clock, for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the list of voters to be used in town meeting, Tuesday, November 3.

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON



The SUICIDE CLUB

PART I

Story of the Young Man With the Cream Tarts

DURING his residence in London the accomplished Prince Florizel of Bohemia gained the affection of all classes by the seduction of his manner and by a well-considered generosity. He was a remarkable man even by what was known of him, and that was but a small part of what he actually did. Although of a placid temper in ordinary circumstances and accustomed to take the world with as much philosophy as any playman, the Prince of Bohemia was not without a taste for ways of life more adventurous and eccentric than that to which he was destined by his birth. Now and then, when he fell into a low humor, when there was no longable play to witness in any of the London theaters and when the season of the year was unamiable to those fond sports in which he excelled all competitors, he would summon his confidential and master of the horse, Colonel Geraldine, and bid him prepare himself against an evening ramble. The master of the horse was a young officer of a brave and even temperamental disposition. He greeted the news with delight and hastened to make ready. Lamp, panicle and a variety of acquaintance of life had given him a singular facility in disguise. He could adapt not only his face and bearing, but his voice and almost his thoughts, to those of any rank, character or nation, and in this way he diverted attention from the prince and sometimes gained admission for the pair into strange societies. The civil authorities were never taken into the secret of these adventures. The imprudent courage of the one and the ready invention and chivalrous devotion of the other had brought them through a score of dangerous passes, and they grew in confidence as time went on.

One evening in March they were driven by a sharp fall of snow into an oyster bar in the immediate neighborhood of Leicester square. Colonel Geraldine was dressed and painted to represent a person connected with the press in reduced circumstances, while the prince had, as usual, travestied his appearance by the addition of false whiskers and a pair of large adhesive eyebrows. These lent him a shaggy and weather-beaten air, which for one of his urbanity formed the most impenetrable disguise. Thus equipped the commander and his satellite slipped their brandy and soda in security.

The bar was full of guests, male and female, but, though more than one of these offered to fall into talk with our adventurers, none of them promised to grow interesting upon a nearer acquaintance. There was nothing present but the less of London and the commonplace of disreputability, and the prince had already fallen to yawning and was beginning to grow weary of the whole excursion when the swing doors were pushed violently open and a young man, followed by a couple of commissionaires, entered the bar. Each of the commissionaires carried a large dish of cream tarts under a cover, which they at once removed, and the young man made the round of the company and pressed these confections upon every one's acceptance with an exaggerated courtesy. Sometimes his offer was laughingly accepted; sometimes it was firmly or even harshly rejected. In these latter cases the newcomer always ate the tart himself, with some more or less humorous commentary.

At last he accosted Prince Florizel. "Sir," said he, with a profound reverence, proffering the tart at the same time between his thumb and forefinger, "will you so far honor an entire stranger? I can answer for the quality of the pastry, having eaten two dozen and three of them myself since 5 o'clock."

"I am in the habit," replied the prince, "of looking not so much to the nature of a gift as to the spirit in which it is offered."

"The spirit, sir," returned the young man, with another bow, "is one of mockery."

"Mockery?" repeated Florizel. "And when do you propose to mock?"

"I am not here to expound any philosophy," replied the other, "but to distribute these cream tarts. If I mention that I hereby dedicate myself to the ridicule of the transaction, I hope you will consider better satisfied and contented. If not, you will certainly not eat my twenty-eight, and I own to being weary of the exercise."

"You touch me," said the prince, "and I have all the will in the world to return you from this dilemma, but upon one condition. If my friend and I eat your cakes—for which we have neither of us any natural facilities—we shall expect you to join us at supper by way of recompense."

The young man seemed to reflect. "I have still several dozen upon hand," he said at last, "and that will make it necessary for me to visit several more bars before my great affair is concluded. This will take some time, and if you are hungry—"

The prince interrupted him with a polite gesture. "My friend and I will accompany you," he said, "for we have already a

who respects himself will not have on £100? I concluded certainly not, but the presence of my chamber and, slightly accelerating my usual rate of expenditure, came this morning to my last £50. This I divided into two equal parts: £50 I reserve for a particular purpose and the remaining £50 I was to disburse before night."

"I have passed a very entertaining day and played many farces besides that of the cream tarts, which procured me the advantage of your acquaintance, for I was determined, as I told you, to bring a foolish career to a still more foolish conclusion, and when you saw me throw my purse into the street the £50 was at an end. Now you know me as well as I know myself—a fool, but consistent in his folly, and, as I will ask you to believe, neither a whippersnapper nor a coward."

From the whole tone of the young man's statement it was plain that he harbored very bitter and contemptuous thoughts about himself. His auditors were led to imagine that his love affair was nearly his heart than he admitted, and that he had a design on his own life. The force of the cream tarts began to have very much the effect of a tragedy in disguise.

"Why, is this not odd?" broke out Geraldine, giving a look to Prince Florizel.

our thing more? Are you?—he kept lowering his voice as he went on—"are you going to give yourself that best indulgence? Are you going to avoid the consequences of your folly by the one infallible and easy path? Are you going to give the slip to the sheriff's officers of conscience by the one open door?"

Suddenly he broke off and attempted to laugh. "Here is your health!" he cried, emptying his glass, "and good night to you, my merry ruined man."

Colonel Geraldine caught him by the arm as he was about to rise. "You lack confidence in us," he said, "and you are wrong. To all your questions I make answer in the affirmative. But I am not so thick and can speak the queen's English plangly. We, like yourself, have had enough of life and are determined to die. Sooner or later, alone or together, we must seek out death and beard him where he lies ready. Since we have met you, and your case is more pressing, let it be fought, and at once, and if you will, all three together. Such a pointless trio," he cried, "should go arm in arm into the halls of Pluto and give each other some countenance among the shades!"

Geraldine had hit exactly on the



"AS FOR THE REST"— HE TOSSED THEM INTO THE FIRE

fact, "that we three fellows should have met by the merest accident in so large a wilderness as London and should be so nearly in the same condition?"

"How?" cried the young man. "Are you, too, ruined? Is this supper a folly like my cream tarts? Has the devil brought three of his own together for a last banquet?"

"The devil, depend upon it, can sometimes do a very gentlemanly thing," returned Prince Florizel, "and I am so much touched by this coincidence that, although we are not entirely in the same state, I am going to put an end to the disparity. Let your heroic treatment of the last cream tarts be my example."

So saying, the prince drew out his purse and took from it a small bundle of banknotes.

"You see, I was a week or so behind you, but I mean to catch you up and come neck and neck into the winning post," he continued, "this" laying one of the notes upon the table, "will suffice for the bill. As for the rest"—he tossed them into the fire, and they went up the chimney in a single place.

The young man tried to catch his arm, but, as the table was too late, his interference came too late.

"Unhappy man," he cried, "you should have burned them all! You should have kept £40."

"Forty pounds?" repeated the prince. "Why, in heaven's name, £40?"

"Why not eighty?" cried the colonel. "For to my certain knowledge there must have been a hundred in the bundle."

"It was only £40 he needed," said the young man gloomily. "But without them there is no admission. The rule is strict—£40 for each. Accursed life, where a man cannot even die without money!"

The prince and the colonel exchanged glances.

"Explain yourself," said the latter. "I have still a pocketbook tolerably well lined, and I need not say how readily I should share my wealth with Godalk, but I must know to what end. You must certainly tell us what you mean."

The young man seemed to awaken; he looked uneasily from one to the other, and his face flushed deeply.

"You are not fooling me?" he asked. "You are indeed ruined men like me?"

"Indeed, I am, for my part," replied the colonel.

"And for mine," said the prince. "I have given you proof. Who but a ruined man would throw his notes into the fire? The action speaks for itself."

"A ruined man—yes," returned the other emphatically, "he else a millionaire."

"Enough, sir," said the prince. "I have said so and I am not accustomed to have my word made in doubt."

"Really?" said the young man. "Are you ruined, like me? Are you, after a life of independence, come to such a pass that you can only beguile yourself in

the realization of it in some house I am myself unharmed, and what I know of its constitution I am not at liberty to communicate to you. To this extent, however, I am at your service. If you are truly tired of life, I will introduce you tonight to a meeting, and, if not tonight, at least some time within the week you will be easily relieved of your existence. It is now," consulting his watch, "11 o'clock. My half past at latest we must leave this place, so that you have half an hour before you to consider my proposal. It is more serious than a cream tart," he added, with a smile, "and, I suspect, more palatable."

"More serious, certainly," returned Colonel Geraldine, "and, as it is no much more so, will you allow the five minutes' speech in private with my friend, Mr. Godalk?"

"He is only fair," answered the young man. "If you will permit, I will retire."

"You will be very obliging," said the colonel. As soon as the two were alone, "What," said Prince Florizel, "is the use of this confabulation, Geraldine? I see you are flustered, whereas my mind is very tranquilly made up. I will see the end of this."

"Your highness," said the colonel, turning pale, "let me ask you to consider the importance of your life not only to your friends, but to the public interest. If not tonight," said this man, "but supposing that tonight some irreparable disaster were to overtake your highness' person. What, let me ask you—what would be my despair and what the concern and disaster of a great nation?"

"I will see the end of this," repeated the prince in his most deliberate tone, "and have the kindness, Colonel Geraldine, to remember and respect your word of honor as a gentleman. Under no circumstances, recollect, without my special authority are you to betray the innocent under which I choose to go abroad. These are my commands, which I now reiterate. And now," he added, "let me ask you to call for the bill."

Colonel Geraldine bowed in submission, but he had a very white face as he summoned the young man of the cream tarts and issued his directions to the waiter. The prince preserved his undisturbed demeanor and described a Palais Royal farce to the young suicide with great humor and gusto. He avoided the colonel's appealing looks without ostentation and selected another rheumatism with more than usual care. Indeed he was now the only man of the party who kept any command over his nerves.

The bill was discharged, the prince giving the whole change of the note to the astounded waiter, and the three drove off in a four wheeler. They were not long upon the way before the cab stopped at the entrance to a rather dark court. Here all descended.

After Geraldine had paid the fare the young man turned and addressed Prince Florizel as follows:

"It is still time, Mr. Godalk, to make good your escape into freedom, and for you, too, Major Hammersmith. 'Refect well before you take another step, and if your hearts say no—here are the crossroads.'"

"Lead on, sir," said the prince. "I am not the man to go back from a thing once said."

"Your coolness does me good," replied their guide. "I have never seen any one so unmoved at this juncture, and yet you are not the first whom I have escorted to this door. More than one of my friends has preceded me where I knew I must shortly follow. But this is of no interest to you. Walk me here for only a few moments. I shall return as soon as I have arranged the preliminaries of your introduction."

And with that the young man, waving his hand to his companions, turned into the court, entered a doorway and disappeared.

"Of all our follies," said Colonel Geraldine in a low voice, "this is the wildest and most dangerous."

"I perfectly believe so," returned the prince.

"We have still," pursued the colonel, "a moment to ourselves. Let me beseech your highness to profit by the opportunity and retire. The consequences of this step are so dark and may be so grave that I feel myself justified in pushing a little further than usual the liberty which your highness is so condescending as to allow me in private."

"Am I to understand that Colonel Geraldine is afraid?" asked his highness, taking his cheroot from his lips and looking keenly into the other's face.

"My fear is certainly not personal," replied the other proudly. "Of that your highness may well rest assured."

"I had supposed as much," returned the prince, with undisturbed good humor, "but I was unwilling to remind you of the difference in our stations. No more—no more," he added, seeing Geraldine about to apologize. "You stand excused."

And he smoked placidly, leaning against a railing, until the young man returned.

"Well," he asked, "has our reception been arranged?"

"Follow me," was the reply. "The president will see you in the cabinet. And let me warn you to be frank in your answers. I have stood your guarantee, but the club requires a searching inquiry before admission for the induction of a single member would lead to the dispersion of the whole society forever."

The prince and Geraldine put their heads together for a moment. "Bear me out in this," said the one, "bear me out in that," said the other, and, by boldly taking up the characters of men with whom both were acquainted, they had come to an agreement in a twinkling and were ready to follow their guide into the president's cabinet.

There were no formidable obstacles to pass. The outer door stood open, the door of the cabinet was ajar, and there, in a small but very high apartment, the young man left them once more.

"He will be here immediately," he said, with a nod, as he disappeared.

Voices were audible in the cabinet through the folding doors which formed one end, and now and then the noise

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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November 7,
1863

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THEY were the close of Nov. 7, 1863, the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac came to a halt in front of a line of Confederate works on the bank of the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. The defenses intended to protect the river crossing consisted of two little forts or redoubts armed with four cannon each and connected by infantry parapets. The parapets extended on each side of the forts, making a line two miles in length.

Two brigades of Confederates held the line which was also under the range of guns on the opposite side of the river, where the main Confederate army under Robert E. Lee lay in bivouac. The railway bridge had been destroyed in the ravages of war and its place filled by a temporary bridge of pontoon boats.

One point in the order given "General" John Sedgwick by the chief of staff that day was that he "push the enemy across the river before dark." In feeling the enemy's strength when the corps approached the river the division of General "Dad" Russell had marched to the foot of a steep slope leading up to the works. One brigade under the eager Colonel Upton was deployed as skirmishers far up the slope and the troops only waited for the word to go in. With leaders like Sedgwick, Russell and Upton the situation meant fight if the other fellows would stand for it.

As the day waned Sedgwick called his officers around him to discuss the

for himself. Captain R. W. Furlong leaped over the works and after emptying his revolver in the Confederate ranks picked up a musket and fought with it as a club until he fell dead. Sergeant O. H. Roberts of Company H found himself fighting alone after leaping the parapet and threw up his hands when summoned to surrender. Feeling that he had been followed over the works by several comrades, he shouted, "No, I take it back!" With five of his fellows he rushed upon the edge of the Eighteenth Louisiana, seized the flag and in a desperate struggle bore off the trophy and a batch of prisoners along with it. Deeds of valor without number were repeated all over the field.

The bitter struggle couldn't last long with odds of ten to one. The Maine skirmishers who entered the redoubt on the right were driven out, but they did not retreat far. Some of the skirmishers confronting the rifle pits between the redoubts had also been repulsed and, these bands uniting, rushed to the left and joined their comrades. The other redoubt and helped them hold their fort. Meanwhile the Fifth Wisconsin in solid line of battle marched up to the aid of the gallant skirmishers.

The Confederates barely waited for a second clinch with the daring Federals. With a handful of the men who had leaped the parapet in the center Colonel Upton rushed for the head of the pontoon bridge and shut off the road of retreat. The two brigade commanders surrendered with 1,000 men. Eight battle flags were captured, and one of these, with four cannon and 350 prisoners.



SERGEANT ROBERTS CAPTURING THE LOUISIANA FLAG.

enemies of an assault with infantry upon the redoubts, which had been bombarded for some hours with but little effect. At that very moment General Lee was in the covered works in person, and being told by the enthusiastic commandant that he had men enough to hold the forts against the whole Yankee army, rode hopefully back across the bridge. After taking the views of others Sedgwick said to Russell, "Do you think you can carry those works with your division?"

"I think I can, sir," Russell answered quietly.

"Then go ahead and do it!"

The redoubts stood near the center of the line about 200 yards apart. In front of the space between the forts Colonel Upton had deployed half the skirmishers of the Sixth Maine, about 150 men. Just at sundown this particular body of skirmishers was doubled by calling up the remaining five companies of the regiment and ordered to advance on the enemy. With arms at a trail, stopping as they went, the Maine men glided forward in two lines well spread out. Some distance in the rear of the skirmishers the Fifth Wisconsin regiment waited in line of battle to back up the rush of their Maine comrades.

The skirmishers moved out with no caps on their muskets, depending entirely upon the bayonet to drive in the enemy's outposts. The skirmishers in gray hastily backed away and disappeared from view over the parapet, a movement followed by an outburst of fire all along the parapet and a terrific chorus of "rebel" yells.

The Maine men quickly encountered an unforeseen obstacle in the form of a ditch twelve to fourteen feet wide and six feet deep, with mud and water at the bottom. Struggling through this under a galling fire from muskets and cannon, the line swept on across a field of stumps and brush up to a dry mound extending the full length of the parapet. Officers and men fell at every step, but the survivors went bravely ahead and scaled the works, redoubts and all, at one impetuous rush.

The lieutenant colonel of the Sixth was the first to fall, and from that moment the battle was so close that it was simply a melee, with every man

others, were awarded as trophies to the Sixth Maine. The pontoon boats were also captured. The senior Confederate officer of the post told by Sedgwick's emissaries that evening of his bout in General Lee that he could stand off the entire Army of the Potomac with the force in hand and declared that the assault was one of the most brilliant deeds in all his army experience. The Sixth Maine lost sixteen officers out of twenty-one present in the fight and 105 men out of a muster of 300, a loss nearly one-third of the total casualties in Russell's division.

A headquarters sequel to this brilliant affair illustrates the different estimates placed upon battle valor. General Sedgwick ordered the captured battle flags presented at Meade's headquarters by General Russell, escorted by one company of each of the regiments engaged in their capture, all under command of Colonel Emory Upton. The occasion was a unique military fête. The flags of the regiments represented were carried along with the eight captured banners.

General Russell had been wounded in the fight and was on camp leave. Meade conferred upon him the honor of bearing the flags to Washington for delivery in the usual fashion to the secretary of war, and offered him an extended leave to recover from his wound. This favor he declined, as he believed that his wound was not serious.

Reaching Washington accompanied by the gallant Sergeant Roberts, Russell informed the secretary by letter of his mission, asking what time he could make the presentation. A day passed, and no answer came to the note. Russell then called at the war department and sent in his name. The secretary sent out word that he was busy and could not see General Russell. The flags were then sent to the department informally, and Russell hurried back to the front. His wound proving more serious than was supposed, he went to the hospital and, remaining over the time limit of sixty days, was about to be mustered out of service, according to arbitrary rule, and was with difficulty spared this immunity by the efforts of his superiors, Meade and Sedgwick.

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THE NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

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"What sort of a den is this?" said Geraldine.

"That is what I have come to see," replied the prince. "If they keep devils on the premises, the thing may grow amusing."

Just then the folding door was opened no more than was necessary for the passage of a human body, and there entered at the same moment a ladder-baz of talk and the redoubtable president of the Sultana club. The president was a man of fifty or upward, large and rambling in his gait, with shaggy white whiskers, a bald top to his head and a yellow gray eye, which now and then emitted a twinkle. His mouth embraced a large cigar, which he kept continually re-rolling round and round and from side to side as he looked significantly and coldly at the strangers. He was dressed in light tweeds, with his neck very open in a striped shirt collar, and carried a minute look under one arm.

"Good evening," said he, after he had closed the door behind him. "I am told you wish to speak with me."

"We have a desire, sir, to join the Sultana club," replied the colonel.

"The president rolled his cigar about in his mouth."

"What is that?" he asked abruptly.

"Parsonage," returned the colonel. "But I believe you are the person best qualified to give us information on that point."

"I?" cried the president. "A Sultana club? Come, come! This is a frolic for all fools' sake. I can make allowances for gentlemen who get merry in their humor, but let there be an end to this."

"Call your club what you will," said the colonel, "you have some company behind these doors, and we insist on joining it."

"Sir," returned the president curtly, "you have made a mistake. This is a private house, and you must leave it instantly."

The prince had remained quietly in his seat throughout this little colloquy, but now, when the colonel looked over to him, as much as to say, "Take your answer and come away, for God's sake!" he drew his cheroot from his mouth and spoke.

"I have come here," said he, "upon the invitation of a friend of yours. He has doubtless informed you of my intention in thus intruding on your party. Let me remind you that a person in my circumstances has exceedingly little to blurt him and is not at all likely to tolerate such rudeness. I am a very quiet man, as a usual thing, but, my dear sir, you are either going to oblige me in the little matter of which you are aware or you shall very bitterly regret that you ever admitted me to your antechamber."

The president laughed aloud.

"That is the way to speak," said he. "You are a man who is a man. You know the way to my heart and can do what you like with me. Will you?" he continued, addressing Geraldine, "will you stop awhile for a few minutes? I shall finish first with your companion, and some of the club's formalities require to be fulfilled in private."

With these words he opened the door of a small closet, into which he shut the colonel.

"I believe in you," he said to Florizel as soon as they were alone, "but are you sure of your friend?"

"Not so sure as I am of myself, though he has more cogent reasons," answered Florizel, "but are enough to bring him here without alarm. He has had enough to cure the most temerarious man of life. He was cashiered the other day for cheating at cards."

"A good reason, I dare say," replied the president; "at least we have another in the same case, and I feel sure of him. Have you also been in the service, may I ask?"

"I have," was the reply, "but I was too lazy. I left it early."

"What is your reason for being tired of life?" pursued the president.

"The name, as near as I can make it out," answered the prince—"undiluted laziness."

The president started. "Dash it," said he, "you must have something better than that!"

"I have no more money," added Florizel. "That is also a vexation without doubt. It brings my sense of idleness to a acute point."

The president rolled his cigar round in his mouth for some seconds, directing his gaze straight into the eyes of this unusual neophyte, but the prince supported his scrutiny with unaltered good temper.

"If I had not a deal of experience," said the president at last, "I should turn you off. But I know the world, and this much anyway—that the most frivolous excuses for a suicide are often the toughest to stand by—and when I downlight like a man, as I do you, sir, I would rather strain the regulation than deny him."

The prince and the colonel, one after the other, were subjected to a long and particular interrogatory, the prince alone, but Geraldine in the presence of the prince, so that the president might observe the countenance of the one while the other was being warmly cross-examined. The result was satisfactory, and the president, after having looked a few details of each case, produced a form of oath to be accepted. Nothing could be conceived more plausible than the obedience promised, or more urgent than the terms by which the junior bound himself. The man who forfeited a pledge so awful could scarcely have a rag of honor or any of the consolations of religion left to him. Florizel signed the document, but not without a shudder. The colonel followed his example with an air of great depression. Then the president received the entry money and without

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"What sort of a den is this?" said Geraldine.

"That is what I have come to see," replied the prince. "If they keep devils on the premises, the thing may grow amusing."

Just then the folding door was opened no more than was necessary for the passage of a human body, and there entered at the same moment a ladder-baz of talk and the redoubtable president of the Sultana club. The president was a man of fifty or upward, large and rambling in his gait, with shaggy white whiskers, a bald top to his head and a yellow gray eye, which now and then emitted a twinkle. His mouth embraced a large cigar, which he kept continually re-rolling round and round and from side to side as he looked significantly and coldly at the strangers. He was dressed in light tweeds, with his neck very open in a striped shirt collar, and carried a minute look under one arm.

"Good evening," said he, after he had closed the door behind him. "I am told you wish to speak with me."

"We have a desire, sir, to join the Sultana club," replied the colonel.

"The president rolled his cigar about in his mouth."

"What is that?" he asked abruptly.

"Parsonage," returned the colonel. "But I believe you are the person best qualified to give us information on that point."

"I?" cried the president. "A Sultana club? Come, come! This is a frolic for all fools' sake. I can make allowances for gentlemen who get merry in their humor, but let there be an end to this."

"Call your club what you will," said the colonel, "you have some company behind these doors, and we insist on joining it."

"Sir," returned the president curtly, "you have made a mistake. This is a private house, and you must leave it instantly."

The prince had remained quietly in his seat throughout this little colloquy, but now, when the colonel looked over to him, as much as to say, "Take your answer and come away, for God's sake!" he drew his cheroot from his mouth and spoke.

"I have come here," said he, "upon the invitation of a friend of yours. He has doubtless informed you of my intention in thus intruding on your party. Let me remind you that a person in my circumstances has exceedingly little to blurt him and is not at all likely to tolerate such rudeness. I am a very quiet man, as a usual thing, but, my dear sir, you are either going to oblige me in the little matter of which you are aware or you shall very bitterly regret that you ever admitted me to your antechamber."

The president laughed aloud.

"That is the way to speak," said he. "You are a man who is a man. You know the way to my heart and can do what you like with me. Will you?" he continued, addressing Geraldine, "will you stop awhile for a few minutes? I shall finish first with your companion, and some of the club's formalities require to be fulfilled in private."

With these words he opened the door of a small closet, into which he shut the colonel.

"I believe in you," he said to Florizel as soon as they were alone, "but are you sure of your friend?"

"Not so sure as I am of myself, though he has more cogent reasons," answered Florizel, "but are enough to bring him here without alarm. He has had enough to cure the most temerarious man of life. He was cashiered the other day for cheating at cards."

"A good reason, I dare say," replied the president; "at least we have another in the same case, and I feel sure of him. Have you also been in the service, may I ask?"

"I have," was the reply, "but I was too lazy. I left it early."

"What is your reason for being tired of life?" pursued the president.

"The name, as near as I can make it out," answered the prince—"undiluted laziness."

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, October 24, 1903.

Republican Nominations.

For Governor.

SAMUEL J. COLE,

of Bristol.

For Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE H. UFFER,

of Westerly.

For Secretary of State.

CHARLES P. DENNETT,

of Providence.

For Attorney General.

CHARLES F. STEARNS,

of Providence.

For General Treasurer.

WALTER A. READ,

of Gloucester.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TICKET.

For Senator.

CHARL H. HARRIS,

For Representatives.

JOHN ROBERTS,

ROBERT S. BURLINGAME,

JOHN P. SANBORN,

HORACE N. HASSARD,

For Mayor.

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER,

For City Treasurer.

JOHN M. TAYLOR,

For School Committee.

THOMAS P. PERHAM,

FREDERICK BRADLEY,

ROBERT C. COTTELL,

MARCUS E. WHEATLAND.

Uncle Sam had the very comfortable "cash balance on hand" September 30 of \$389,117.18.

If South Carolina can afford to turn Jim Tillman loose, why should any other State object?—Ex.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elele Nicholas to Mr. Alonso Potter, son of Mr. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.

The people seem to be thoroughly aroused over the coming campaign and the prospects indicate that a large vote will be cast on November 3.

The President has issued his proclamation convening Congress on Nov. 3. The session is called to consider exclusively the Cuban question.

A Southern Exchange says Atlanta is several hundred feet above sea level, but complains that it is full of sharks. Atlanta is not alone on the shark question.

The government of the United States has seized the cruiser Chattanooga now building in the Crescent shipyards at Elizabethport, to prevent its sale at auction.

Judge Reagan of Texas, once a member of the Jeff Davis cabinet, thinks the republic of the United States "is doomed." The Judge held the same opinion forty years ago, but missed his guess.

The Providence Journal says: Even the most hopeful Democrats look for a considerable falling off in the vote for Garvin, and the Republicans are as confident as can be of taking everything this time. So far as Newport is concerned, they certainly do believe the city will be theirs, and they do not anticipate anything like the struggle for Woonsocket which they had a year ago. They say they will gain four legislative seats from that city this time.

There has been an attempt made in some quarters to frighten the voters in the second ward into the belief that their ticket for alderman and councilmen was not legally nominated because the residence of the candidates was not on the ballots and because the councilmen were not numbered. Such an attempted scare is one of the most absurd political bugaboos that has yet appeared. The law on the subject says: "The names for all candidates for which any elector shall vote at any caucus shall be written or printed upon one ballot." That is all. There is no other requirement. Neither number nor residence is required. The person or persons who concocted the brilliant idea to question the legality of the second ward caucus on account of that ballot must have been hard up for political ammunition.

The Democratic political pamphlet that is being widely circulated throughout the State has had hard work to find any one willing to be its father and sponsor. Finally Rathbone Gardner comes forward and says that he paid for it—he ought certainly to be in better business—, and that it is being circulated by the clergy of the State. This is another evidence that the clergy had better keep out of politics if that is the best they can do. There never was a more complete tissue of lies put into print than this pamphlet and its circulation by men who profess to have the good name and reputation of the State at heart is a mistake on their part, in any the least. The article was originally written for the N. Y. Evening Post by a party in the employ of the Democratic party in the State, and there are Democrats in this city that know where the money came from to pay the writer.

Alaska Award Signed.

The award of the Alaskan boundary tribunal was signed Tuesday by Lord Alverstone and the three American commissioners. It was signed in ordinary language, it awarded the United States all the territory included within the modern vivendi of the past few years. It established the boundary on what is known as the old Hunter Line, giving America the heads of all the inlets. The decision in regard to the Portland canal gives Canada, France and Wales islands. The United States gets Sitka Island and the broad southern portion of the channel. The division as a whole is of course an overwhelming vindication of the claims of the United States, and the outcome must be regarded as a signal victory for this country. The valuable Porcupine river gold fields are to remain in American territory. Great Britain is not given access to the sea by the way of any of the so-called canals or estuaries which are the nearest to the Klondike and the other British mineral regions in the vicinity of the Yukon. One of the most important features of the award is that the boundary line of the Stikine or Lishine of Alaskan territory which separates the British Northwest from the Pacific is so placed as to include White and Chilkoot passes within American jurisdiction.

Newport's Situation.

An effort is being made in certain quarters to question the validity of the ballots cast in the Newport Second Ward Republican caucus, the claim being made that they are not legal, from the fact that they were not properly worded—that is, they did not state which was to be elected for first, second and third councilmen, and also that the addresses of the candidates were not printed on the ballots. The talk is creating amusement. The fact is, there is no opposition in the Second Ward, all nominated by the Democrats on the General ticket in that ward have declined. The time for filing all nominations with the City Clerk has expired. The Republicans of Newport are feeling rather each day as to the result of the election and state that not for years have they had such good chance for victory. So confident are they that it is understood that they are to have no call for meetings, following the Democrats as they did last year, but there is a possibility of their holding another rally before the time comes for the casting of ballots. The Republicans also say that they will send a full Republican delegation to the City Council from the Fourth Ward, the result of the turning down of Alderman Leidy by the Democrats in caucus. The friends of Alderman Leidy say that he has been badly treated, and on this the Republicans are basing the statement that the ward will be Republican.—Providence Journal.

Pomona Grange.

The regular meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange was held with Little Compton Grange on Tuesday, Master Walter Sherman presiding. After the business session, refreshments were served. During the lecture's hour, interesting addresses were made by State Master Marchant and President Butterfield of the Kingston Agricultural College, and Mr. Charles H. Ward read a paper on "Patrons of Husbandry: Who are they and what have they done?" After a brief recess a reading, "A Roll Call," was given by Mrs. Jason W. Gilbert, reading, "Mrs. Tubbs takes an Elevator," by Mrs. Robert Patterson, reading, "An Open Garden Gate," by Mrs. E. A. Wilcox.

There was a discussion of a clause of the law relating to the property rights of married women, brought up by Mr. Thomas Hazard of Kingston, which was participated in by several members of the General Assembly who were present. The matter will be carried to the State Grange, and eventually will be brought before the Legislature.

There was also an interesting address by Professor Hutchins of Kingston College, and the meeting as a whole was pronounced very successful. At the next meeting of the Pomona Grange, which will be held with Portsmouth Grange in December, officers will be elected and installed.

In the course of his speech at the unveiling of the Sherman statue in Washington President Roosevelt said some fine things. For example, his remarks wherein he drew a parallel between the coward in the army and dishonest man in public life were exceptionally strong and healthy. "We can," said he, "as little afford to tolerate a dishonest man in the public service as a coward in an army. The murderer takes a single life; the corrupt politician in public life, whether he be bribe giver or bribe taker, strikes at the heart of the commonwealth. In every public service, as in every army, there will be wrongdoers, there will occur misdeeds. This can not be avoided; but vigilant watch must be kept, and as soon as discovered the wrongdoers must be stopped and the wrongdoers punished. Remember that in popular government we must rely on the people themselves, alike for the punishment and the reformation. Those upon whom our institutions cast the initial duty of bringing malefactors to the bar of justice must be diligent in its discharge; yet in the last resort the success of their efforts to purge the public service of corruption must depend upon the attitude of the courts and of the juries drawn from the people."

Mr. Bryan is reported to have said that free silver is an issue of the past and will never again be prominent in a platform. Possibly Mr. Bryan, as self-anointed, may be a prominent candidate in the Democratic national convention of next year, after all.

Mr. Charles Clarke, a conductor on the street railroad, has been enjoying an outing in the woods of Maine, where he shot a moose, weighing about 800 pounds.

A heavy frost was in evidence Thursday morning.

Creators is in Here.

Creators, the great Italian band leader who is setting the country wild with his enthusiasm and the grandeur of his music, will appear at the Opera House with his famous organization for 2 concerts on Monday, Oct. 26. To those who have not seen Creators and heard his band this will be a new sensation. There is no question of the excellence of this music, as some of the ablest critics have pronounced it marvellous. Such sentiment, such passion and tenderness, it is declared, are rare and almost unheard of before. But it is the intensity of Creators's own musical personality which so greatly interests and attracts the public. He is a man of slight, almost frail, appearance, but with the air of an athlete, long black hair, full-lipped and lower, but well shaped hands and fingers. When he comes forward to lead his band, he seems to become suddenly possessed of some great power, and is transported, as it were, to a realm of his own. In a glance he may be known his name and head about without a sound which is astonishing, moving about among the musicians, directing, inspiring, inspiring them to play their best. The attention that he creates attracts, and the audience that he draws are most unusual. He was the continued success of the Summer and Fall season 1902 of 100 nights on Broadway, in New York City, and during his two weeks' engagement at the Pittsburgh Exposition, all records of 11 years, for attendance, were broken, while the music lovers paid him the greatest homage. In Boston he played a long series of concerts in Symphony Hall and won the highest endorsement of the critics, who declared him to be beyond all other band directors they had ever seen, and personally impossible to adequately describe.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

C. H. Wrightington has rented, for Mrs. Mary E. Sherman her cottage in the rear of No. 88 Thames street to Philip H. Harrington.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Miss Kate Stock her upper tenement on Thane street to Frederick T. Eaton.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for P. H. Horgan his store, No. 11 West Broadway, to John A. Larson.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Miss Alice Keelbas a lot of 10,500 feet on Harrison avenue for Mr. Abram T. and Mrs. Marion Roberts Anthony.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for James Hamilton, an upper tenement over his store on Thane street, to A. Lincoln.

C. H. Wrightington has rented to William Speer of the United States Navy, for William P. Sheffield, Jr., his cottage house, No. 4, on the southern side of Summer street.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Henry B. Hazard his cottage on Lincoln street to F. M. Wheeler.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the middle house of the Wood Block at 2233 Thames street to Edmund Barber for George A. Wood.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Horgan his tenement and stable on the corner of Spruce street and West Broadway to Morris Adler.

Simon Hazard has rented for the Misses Buckley their lower tenement, No. 42 Everett st., to Thomas Kitchen.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Mrs. Chas. A. Tves the upper part of the building, at the corner of Thames street and Wellington Avenue, to Daniel D. Shea.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a term of years to Mrs. Harriet Waite, the house at No. 3 Sherman street, for John H. Crosby.

T. B. Munroe has sold to Mary L. Saville of Fall River lot No. 16 on Bliss road park, containing 4,500 square feet of land, 10 feet wide on Caswell avenue by 125.5 deep. This is the sixth deed to be filed for land on this plat.

Richard E. Dymun has sold to Patrick and Honora Sullivan, for \$2,400, the estate bounded northwest, 41 feet, on Warner street and land of M. Dymun; northwest, 100 feet, on land of John and Michael Dymun and John O'Leary southeast, 45 feet, on land of Timothy Tierney and wife, and southwest, 100 feet, on land of F. A. Allan.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent 25 to November 1, warm wave 27 to 31, cool wave November 1 to 8.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 31, cross west of Rockies by close of November 1, great central valleys 2 to 4, eastern states 5. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 31, great central valleys Nov. 2, eastern states 4.

Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 3, great central valleys 3, eastern states 7.

This disturbance will belong to a period of low temperatures and will be followed by more frosts in northern part of cotton belt. Storms will be of more than usual force but not equal to those of September. They will reach their greatest force about 3 while in the central valleys and the cold wave at the same time will reach its greatest force west of the Mississippi.

While temperatures will be very low last days of October a great rise will come in from that time to November 10 with usual fluctuations between.

Corn gathering will be general first part of November and it will then be demonstrated that much corn was injured by September frosts.

Big Flow of Oil.

The "Boulder Tribune" of October 16th tells of a new well, Green No. 5, the latest well to come into oil. It shows most brilliant prospects and Manager Bomgardner said Wednesday that the pumping had been going on continuously ever since at No. 5 and there was no sign of lessening the flow, the record showing an initial capacity of 65 barrels an hour for the first 24 hours. The Savannah, Bedford and Day people are each putting down new wells and their stock is not offered for sale.

The Boulder Mining Oil and Gas Company followed suit, taking their treasury stock off the market. The Wyoming-Colorado Oil Company's lands being in the same strata of ravine and in a location, declared by experts to be far superior than the above named companies' holdings, feel much elated over their prospects and hoping to put down wells at the early date are selling stock for purposes of development.

Washington Matters.

Interesting Politics in Maryland and Elsewhere—A New Bill to Protect the Settlers on Government Lands in the West.—The Sherman Statue.—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1903.

President Roosevelt's interest in Maryland politics has been of several circumstances which have made the campaign in that state of national importance, hardly second to that of the contest in Ohio. For some time there has been a bitter factional struggle among the Maryland Republicans, between the followers of Senator McCann and Representative Mudd who quarreled over federal patronage. Many of the Republicans are determined that Senator McCann shall not be re-elected and this lack of harmony is liable to be of service to the Democrats. The leaders of both factions have had frequent interviews with the President and this gave rise to rumors that he favored first one and then the other faction. He has now made it plain that his interest in the campaign is merely a party one and that he is neither for nor against any Republican candidate. He has appealed to the leaders to put aside their factional differences and unite to defeat the Democrats. It is not known just what effect the President's attempt at harmonizing the party will have, but they have much annoyed Senator McCann who publicly criticized President Roosevelt for interference in the state campaign. Mr. McCann's criticisms may be good politics, but they are not very just as there are plenty of precedents for the President's interference in state politics in the interest of the party. It might also be said that the Senator from Maryland is himself interfering in the New York campaign, as he is now in that city aiding Taftism. He is one of the most probable candidates for the Democratic nomination for President and many Republicans feel that he is the strongest man the Democrats can put up. His chances for the nomination are supposed to be in direct proportion to the Democratic success in his state and this is another circumstance which makes the Maryland campaign of importance. In addition, the race question which has been made the issue of the campaign, is of special importance to President Roosevelt, as he has done much to make it a factor in present politics. He no doubt feels that a Republican victory in Maryland would serve as an endorsement of his attitude toward the negro and as the state has southern sympathies, such an endorsement would have special weight with the President's northern and western critics of his negro policy. Therefore a Republican victory in Maryland would give the President prestige as a party harmonizer, would be a partial endorsement of his attitude toward the negro, and would lessen the power of Senator McCann as a possible competitor in the presidential campaign.

Senator Hansbrough is preparing a bill along the general lines recommended by the President in his message to the last session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. This measure provides that the desert land act shall be so amended as to prevent the assignment of the entryman's right before the expiration of the three years from the time of entry.

Speaking on the subject of land law revision, the Senator said recently, "The facts do not warrant a complete reversal of the existing land laws, although the modifications which I have incorporated in my bill I regard as most important. People who have lived in the West, who have watched the struggles of the poor but energetic settlers in that country contending with the fact they cannot harvest a money crop under eighteen months from the time they enter upon their land, and that in the meantime they must support their families, cannot but appreciate that the provision whereby a settler can, at the end of fourteen months, borrow cash upon his land, make the final payment and get a clear title on which to base a mortgage, is a wise one, as well today as when it was enacted by Congress. The needy settler who has lived in the community for fourteen months and demonstrated habits of thrift and industry, can always secure from the local bankers the funds with which to commute his claim and enough to live on temporarily, stock his farm, buy a few agricultural implements, etc., and that class of man makes a good citizen. I appreciate that there may be a selfish spirit in Congress this session over this subject, but I have reason to believe that a majority will support my bill."

To commemorate his great services to the country, an equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman was unveiled here last Thursday. The ceremony was preceded by a military parade and review of all the regular troops in or near Washington and of the District of Columbia National Guard. President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, representatives of the four great armies of the Civil War, and many prominent navy and army men attended the unveiling. Many of the diplomats were criticized for leaving before the President and the completion of the ceremonies. The two large flags which enveloped the statue were drawn aside by the nine year old grandson of General Sherman, and at the same moment the artillery started the salute of seventeen guns. The veterans of the civil war gave a tremendous cheer and the Marine Band played the Star Spangled Banner. Speeches were delivered by the President and by General David B. Henderson representing the Army of the Confederacy, by General Daniel E. Sickles of the Army of the Potomac, by General Charles H. Grosvenor of the Army of the Tennessee, and by General Thomas J. Henderson of the Army of the Potomac. The President said, "We cannot afford to lose the virtue which made the men of '61 to '65 great in war. No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the army and navy of the past if he does not back up the army and navy of the present. If we are farighted in patriotism, there will be no set-up in the work of building and of keeping at the highest point of efficiency a navy suited to the part the United States must hereafter play in the world and of making and keeping our small regular army, which in the event of a great war can never be anything but the nucleus around which our volunteer armies must form themselves, the best of its size to be found among the nations." He condemned dishonesty in public service and said that he hoped soon to see a proper statue of Lincoln at the capital. Sherman's statue stands at the head of Pennsylvania, just south of and facing the Treasury Building.

The girls of next winter will try to look as much like their grandmothers as possible, if they follow the dictates of fashion. It will vastly improve the majority of them.—Washing. Intelligencer.

National Journalism.

McClure's Magazine is making a name for itself—doubtless it is doing it unaccountably. But those who have watched it since its inception—now eleven years ago—have seen it grow from a good, readable magazine into a vital, important one, with an ethical significance. Some one has said that as it stands now it is the first attempt at National Journalism. Three great questions of the day—the Corruption in the Trust, Labor and Political Worlds—are being handled in a masterly way, the first by Miss Tarbell in her fearless "History of the Standard Oil Company," the second, by Ray Stannard Baker; and the third, by Lincoln Steffens, in his series of flaming pictures of cities.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DATE	MOON	SUN	RAIN	WIND	WATER	WIND	WATER
Oct. 24	10 10	6 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
Oct. 25	11 10	7 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Oct. 26	12 10	8 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Oct. 27	1 10	9 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10
Oct. 28	2 10	10 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Oct. 29	3 10	11 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Oct. 30	4 10	12 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10	4 10
Oct. 31	5 10	1 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10

First Moon 6th day, 10h 20m, morning. Last Quarter 13th day, 2h 50m, evening. New Moon 20th day, 10h 10m, morning. First Quarter 27th day, 3h 20m, morning.

The signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

For Rent.

A well furnished 4 room, corner Wat. and Second streets. 6 rooms and bath. 1½ bath. Phone and particulars on application.

SIMEON HAZARD,

OFFICE, 40 BROADWAY.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Real Estate Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Yarmington Avenue, Jamestown, New York office at 322 5th Avenue, White House & Porter, agents.

Spacious building site of 2½ acres on Easton's Neck, containing 100,000 sq. ft. of land, with a view of the ocean, and to Block Island in another five or six thousand and five hundred dollars.

Deaths.

In this city, 23rd inst., Dennis Donnelly, aged 60 years.

In this city, 20th inst., at his residence, 8 Green Street, Matthew Schooler, aged 70 years.

In this city, 18th inst., John Williams, aged 70 years.

In this city, 17th inst., Joseph T. Thompson, aged 70 years.

In this city, 16th inst., Isaac L. Cheney, aged 70 years.

In this city, 15th inst., John A. Joseph, aged 70 years.

In this city, 14th inst., George St. John, aged 70 years.

In this city, 13th inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late William and Elizabeth Keenan, in her 74th year.

In this city, 12th inst., Isaac W. Adams, aged 70 years.

In this city, 11th inst., John A. Joseph, aged 70 years.

In this city, 10th inst., Henry Mott, aged 70 years.

FOR SALE

In Little Compton, R. I.

Large Farm of 50 acres, 10 acres of which is cleared, balance woodland. There is a dwelling house on the place. Will sell for \$900.

TELEPHONE No. 924.

C. H. Wrightington,

94 BROADWAY.



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Wash. Post and Times Herald, Oct. 22, 1903.

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POSTAL CHANGES

Are Falls on the Heads of Two Departments

POINTS IN BRISTOW REPORT

Led to Summary Action by Postmaster General—Which Was Enjoyed Confidential Relations With Secretary Also Lost His Job

Washington, Oct. 22.—Postmaster General Payne has removed from office Michael W. Louis, superintendent of supplies of the postoffice department; Louis Kempner, chief of the registry division of the third assistant postmaster general's office; and C. B. Terry, a \$1000 clerk in the postoffice department, and directed the postmaster at New York to remove Otto Wells, a clerk.

These removals are the first result of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's report on the irregularities in the postoffice department. Information of the contemplated discharges did not leak out at the department until after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 1:30 the postmaster general made an official announcement of his action as follows:

"Michael W. Louis has been removed from the office of superintendent of the division of supplies because the recent investigation shows that he had induced the awarding of contracts for supplies to favored bidders; that he has been extravagant and wasteful in the administration of his office, and that he has paid excessive prices for supplies to favored contractors.

"Louis Kempner, superintendent of the registry system, has been removed for incompetent and negligent administration; for wasteful and reckless extravagance in spending excessive funds for registration books to a large number of fourth class postoffices, and for violating the revenue laws by a system of petty smuggling.

"C. B. Terry, a clerk in the division of supplies, has been removed for making false affidavits, attempting to obtain money from clerks under the guise that he could influence their promotion, and general incompetency.

The postmaster general also stated that the postmaster at New York had been directed to remove Otto Wells, a clerk in the New York office, for collecting money from clerks to influence legislation and to procure promotions.

In reply to questions, Mr. Payne said the discharges were the result of disclosures made by the Bristol report. "I have read the report," he said, "and am free to say that my action today was the result of its perusal."

He declined to say whether there would be other removals as a result of the report, but it is understood that while a few others may follow, there will not be any wholesale dismissals. It is stated that there are three or four other employees upon whose conduct there is some reflection, and whose cases hang in the balance. They were not implicated so much as those whose cases were acted upon yesterday and some of them may remain permanently in the postal service, though possibly not in their present positions.

Army Employees Charged With Fraud

New York, Oct. 21.—The war department is investigating charges of wholesale fraud in the quartermaster's department on Governor's Island, James R. Saville, who resigned his clerkship in the quartermaster's department late in August, makes the charges. He directs his accusation against M. V. Kelly, superintendent of construction at Governor's Island, and E. H. Ewald, chief clerk of the quartermaster's department at that post.

Alleged Bandit Caught in Mexico

Guadalupe, Mex., Oct. 22.—Charles Kratz, a member of the St. Louis city council, indicted on a charge of bribery, who jumped a \$20,000 bond, was arrested here by the local authorities on orders from the federal government at the City of Mexico. He will be held until officers with requisition papers from the United States arrive.

Twenty-One Lives Probably Lost

Port Oxford, Ore., Oct. 22.—The life raft to which it is supposed six people from the ill-fated South Portland are clinging has not been seen and hope of rescue is growing less. The fog has been a great hindrance in the search. According to latest reports the missing number 21, the dead one, and the saved 17.

Advance in Price of Soft Coal

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—At a meeting here of soft coal operators of the Clearfield region it was decided not to sell coal at the mines below \$1.50 a ton for a period of one week. This is an advance of from 25 to 50 cents a ton. It is found that this price can be maintained the \$1.50 rate will be continued.

General Black in a Hospital

Washington, Oct. 22.—General Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is at Garfield hospital in this city, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. The physicians, however, hope for a speedy recovery. The general has been obliged to cancel a number of engagements.

San Antonio Isolated

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 23.—The state and federal authorities have taken charge of the yellow fever situation here. San Antonio is now shut off from all neighboring towns by local quarantine and so far as business is concerned is completely isolated from the rest of the world.

The People of the United States

concur the equivalent of 95 per cent. of all we produce, and upon this fact Secretary Blaw declares that "not while these conditions continue will prosperity come." Can there be a reasonable doubt as to the soundness of this view?

BOOTS & SHOES,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

18.22 KNOTS AN HOUR

Missouri Wins a New World's Record

For Warships of the Class

Boston, Oct. 22.—The new battleship

Missouri proved herself the queen of

the sea in her class in a speed trial trip

over the Cape Ann course with weather

conditions of a considerably handicap-

ping nature. Steaming over a course of

23 nautical miles and return, the battle-

ship made an average speed of 18.05

knots an hour, which, with unofficial

tidal corrections greatly in her favor, is

advanced to 18.22 knots, a new world's

record for a warship of her class.

Against a head-gale from the north-

west she valiantly bristled a high run-

ning sea, reduced the odds against her,

and triumphantly swept past the last

stake on the course, reducing the re-

cord with an achievement unsurpassed

in the speed trials of naval history.

The best previous record ever made

by a battleship of the Missouri's class

was that of the Maine, a sister ship of

the Missouri, which was 17.58 knots an

hour, this being now eclipsed by the

Missouri's performance of 18.22 knots,

showing an increase of speed of .21 knots

an hour. On the southern run of the

course, the Missouri made the remark-

able record for a battleship of 23 knots

in 1 hour, 17 minutes and 5 seconds.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEF

William S. Whiting of Brookline was

elected president of the Paint and Oil

Club of New England at its annual

meeting of the organization at Boston.

Theodore Perry, one of the fishermen

injured by the breaking apart of a

freight train at Sebago Lake, Me., died

of his injuries.

Harvard Observatory has ordered an-

other 21-inch reflecting telescope, to

complete ultimately a pair of these

large instruments, one of which will be

set up in Cambridge, Mass., or vicinity,

and the other at Arequipa, Peru.

An organization having for its object

enforced regulation of nurses after

they have completed the prescribed

course of hospital training was formed

at Boston by the trained nurses of

Massachusetts.

Captain John Ireland, collector of the

port of Salem and Beverly, Mass., since

1898, has tendered his resignation on

account of ill health. Congressman

Gardner has recommended David M.

Little for the post.

The body of Cornelius J. McMillen-

bury, a member, was found on railroad

tracks just outside Worcester, Mass. It

is believed that he was struck by an ex-

press train.

At a meeting of the Haverdick and

New Britain Milk Dealers' Association

at Haverdick, Mass., a committee

reported favorably on the project

of erecting a creamery.

Nelson Damon, aged 27, a farmer of

Whitely, Mass., was struck and in-

stantly killed by a train. His horse was

killed and the carriage wrecked.

Amos Perkins, aged 86, of Waterport,

Me., was run over by a car on the

Penobscot Central road and killed.

Richard Henry, 21 years old, ended

his life in his boarding house at Provi-

dence by swallowing a solution of

poison.

Fred Studley, 40, was struck by an

electric car at Brockton, Mass., and

died soon afterwards.

Rev. Edward F. Smith, pastor of the

First Baptist church, Stoughton, Mass.,

died of apoplexy. He was 42 years old

and a native of Edgartown, Mass.

Harry A. Wahlron, a society man,

was thrown out of his carriage at Provi-

dence and sustained serious fracture of

the skull. He is in a critical condition.

Terry McGovern, former feather-

weight champion of the world, was

given the decision over Jimmy Briggs

after a hard 15-round battle at Boston.

In a decision rendered by the full

bench of the Massachusetts supreme

court it is held that the seller of milk,

in a suit for the price, must show that

the milk was up to the standard qual-

ity fixed by law.

A defective gasoline stove in a

tailoring establishment in a three-story

brick block at Barre, Vt., caused over

\$10,000 damage.

Fire which started in W. F. Living-

stone's general store at Anson, Me., de-

VOTERS OF RHODE ISLAND

Your attention is called to the Republican candidates to be voted for on

TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1903.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, SAMUEL P. COLT of Bristol.
For Lieutenant Governor, GEORGE H. UTTER of Westerly.
For Secretary of State, CHARLES P. BENNETT of Providence.
For Attorney General, CHARLES F. STEARNS of Providence.
For General Treasurer, WALTER A. READ of Gloucester.

These candidates have clean records, are well known as citizens of integrity and upright character, and have a patriotic interest in the welfare of the people and the good name of the state. SAMUEL P. COLT of Bristol, the Republican nominee for Governor, is President of the Industrial Trust Company, and is largely interested in other important business enterprises. In the strike of the American Woolen Company's employees a few months ago, Col. Colt was the one director whose name stood forth most prominently, because of his efforts to promote peace between divergent interests. It was he who welcomed the delegation from Olneyville and sought to settle their troubles in a manner satisfactory to them. If his had been the controlling interest, a strike would have been averted.

Col. Colt's loyalty to the state of Rhode Island and his familiarity with its interests and history can not be gainsaid. He is not the victim of blind theories, but is a wide-awake, far-seeing business man. He will be true to his letter of acceptance in which he says:

"If elected I shall give my best efforts to the promotion of the highest interests, the well-being and the happiness of all the people of our beloved state."

VOTE FOR SAMUEL P. COLT FOR GOVERNOR.

The Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor is GEORGE H. UTTER of Westerly. He has served the state as a member of the General Assembly from Westerly, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of State.

The nominees for Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, the present incumbents, require no introduction to the people of Rhode Island. They are above criticism in the administration of their respective offices.

WHAT THE PARTY STANDS FOR.

The Republican party in Rhode Island endorses the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, a worthy successor of the great Republican Presidents, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley. His ability, courage, honesty and sound practical statesmanship have won for him and his administration the high regard of the American people.

INDUSTRIES AND LABOR.

The Republicans of Rhode Island believe in the efficiency and wisdom of the policy of protection by intelligent legislation the industries and labor of the United States from the destructive competition of countries where labor conditions and earnings are entirely unlike our own.

RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN RHODE ISLAND.

On state issues the history of the Republican party for more than forty years has been a proud record. It has amended the State Constitution in a method determined by the Constitution itself, without resorting to the expensive and fruitless efforts of State Constitutional Conventions.

It has given by constitutional act the franchise to citizens of foreign birth. It has recognized the just claims of labor in reducing the hours of daily toil; in a thorough supervision and inspection of our shops and factories; in forbidding immature child labor in our mills; in securing compulsory attendance of children at public or other schools, and in laws of sanitation.

It has made bribery and political corruption subject to the severest punishment.

In further proof of the value of Republican administration in Rhode Island the people need only to note the general prosperity that abounds in all parts of the State.

Under Republican administration important public works have been projected and carried out, among which may be mentioned:

A system of highway improvement which will gradually transform the roads of the State.

The provision for a sanatorium for consumptives.

The securing of an appropriation of more than a million dollars for a Federal building in Providence to be used as a Postoffice.

The construction of the new State House, the pride of the metropolis and the State, a work which was begun, carried on and finished without the whisper of a scandal or to financial honesty.

The Republican party of Rhode Island sends forth no false note to the electors, but will remain true to its history and traditions as the party of progress, of protection and of prosperity.

ATTACKS UPON THE STATE'S GOOD NAME.

From DEMOCRATIC sources there has gone forth in the past few days a circular containing articles reprinted from a New York publication, spreading the impression that the men of this State are corrupt and venal, and that the women are immoral and debased.

FRENCH PEOPLE SCORED BY DEMOCRATS.

The publication in question (Democratic) says that the town of Smithfield is considered one of the most wretchedly immoral towns in the State, and that the French people predominate among the foreign element in the town, and that the immoral women begin their careers in the mills. This attack on the French nationality and upon the hundreds of young women who work in the mills throughout the villages of the State ought to be rebuked.

The Republican party in Rhode Island appeals to all self-respecting voters, whether native or foreign born, and regardless of party affiliations in the past, to rebuke the attitude of the Democratic leaders in this matter by voting for the entire Republican ticket on Nov. 3.

The Republican party does not accuse the people of these towns of being degenerate, immoral or corrupt. The Republican party does not believe that the women of the country towns live promiscuously first with one farmer, then with another.

The Republican party does not believe that the French population of Smithfield or of any other Rhode Island town or city is wretchedly immoral or corrupt.

The Republican party does not believe that the thousands of girls who work in the mills in Rhode Island villages become prostitutes, and lead immoral lives.

The Democrats can vouch for that kind of criticism if they wish, but the Republicans protest against it as untrue.

The Democrats have made these slanderous articles a part of their campaign literature. Let the voters of Rhode Island administer a fitting rebuke.

Vote for all the Republican candidates, so that the affairs of the State may be conducted in a wise and business-like manner.

Mark faithfully on election day a cross X against each Republican nominee and thus secure

GOOD GOVERNMENT

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Senator, CLARK BURDICK
For 1st Representative, Col. JOHN ROGERS
For 2nd Representative, ROBT S. BURLINGAME
For 3rd Representative, JOHN P. SANBORN
For 4th Representative, HORACE N. HASSARD

MILKMEN'S DEADLOCK

May Result in Strike of Producers

and Consequently Famine in Boston

Boston, Oct. 23.—At a meeting of the

New England Milk Producers' union

here it was voted to order a general milk

strike on Nov. 1 unless the milk con-

tractors agreed to the terms proposed

by the milk producers. To avert the

threatened strike the contractors must

agree to submit their differences to arbi-

tration by the state board of arbitra-

tion unless they pay 37½ cents for

every can of 5½ quarts of milk delivered

in Boston under a contract which con-

tains no kind of surplus clause.

This ultimatum to the contractors

was decided upon at the close of a

heated discussion over the questions at

issue. The 100 or more milk producers

who were present at the meeting left for

their homes at the close of the session,

saying that if the strike should come

that a milk famine would result in Bos-

ton. The trouble between the farmers

and the contractors over the price of

milk and the method of its delivery from

the farm to the city has engaged the at-

tention of both sides for a year or more,

more noticeably within the last three

weeks. Several attempts to settle the

questions at issue by arbitration proved

futile.

Railroad Trying to Break Strike

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 23.—The first

determined attempt on the part of the

conductors of the Boston and Albany rail-

road to break the blacksmiths' strike in

the West Street shops was made when

two men were taken to work. The black-

smiths expect orders to go out unless the non-union

men are removed. They have already

received instructions not to handle

work done by men on the blacksmiths'

work.

Enforcing Law in Newark

Rockland, Me., Oct. 23.—Last Friday

an order was issued commanding all

those engaged in the sale of intoxicating

liquor in Rockland to close up their

places of business. The term of grace

expired at midnight Wednesday and

since that time it has been impossible

to procure liquor by the glass. This is

the first time within the memory of the

oldest inhabitant that Rockland has

been strictly dry.

Against Wine at Luncheon

Meriden, Conn., Oct. 23.—A resolution

addressed to President Roosevelt and

Secretary of the Navy Moody protesting

against the use of wine in the cere-

mony of launching the battleship Con-

necticut was adopted at the annual con-

vention of the Sons of Temperance of

Connecticut in this city. Copies of the

resolution are also to be sent to the

Connecticut senators and congressmen.

Race of Coasting Vessels

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 23.—Schooners

Princess, Captain Ryan, and Beale,

Captain Everett, who for years have plied

between this port and the provinces

engaged in coast trade have left this

port in a race to Digby, N. S. The

wager is a cargo of wool. The race

is the outcome of many discussions as

to the merits of the two craft. Both

captains received a hearty send-off.

To Build Hotel on Historic Land

Bristol, R. I., Oct. 23.—Mount Hope

park, the site of the old home of King

Philip and for many years a shore re-

sort, has been disposed of at private

sale to John Coughlin of Fall River and

R. F. Haffner of this place. The

property consists of about 60 acres of

land and a number of buildings and

wharves. A hotel will be erected upon

the property.

Dan Patch's Wonderful Feat

Memphis, Oct. 23.—Dan Patch has

made himself the king of paces by go-

ing a mile in 1:50 1/4, thereby clipping

3/4 of a second from the world's re-

cord, held by Prince Albert. Beside mak-

ing a new world's record the son of

Joe Patchen lowered his own record by

2 3/4 seconds. The mile was paced

without a wind shield and at the finish

Dan Patch seemed as fresh and vigor-

ous as at the start.

No More Parades in Nighties

Branford, Me., Oct. 20.—As a result

of a riot between students and town

boys on the occasion of the annual night-

shirt parade two weeks ago, in which

several of the students were severely

hurt, it was voted by the students last

night to abolish the custom. In return

for this action the faculty will grant

one day's vacation each fall imme-

diately after the fraternity initiations.

Failure of a Pittsburg Bank

Pittsburg, Oct. 22.—J. A. Langfitt,

president of the Federal National bank,

has issued a statement in which he says

in part: "The Federal National bank

has finally yielded to the combined as-

saults of its stockholders and depos-

itors and has closed its doors until ar-

rangements can be made to discharge

all depositors' claims. The question of

reopening will then be decided."

Crescents Again Tied Laurels

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 21.—Crescent

broke the world's trotting record for a

mile here, beating the previous record

held by Lou Dillon and Major Debnar

by a quarter of a second. Just before

he reached the wire Crescents broke and

it is believed lost fully three-quarters of

a second. He caught himself and

finished under the wire in 1:50 3/4. No

wind shield was used.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - \$300,000 00
SURPLUS - 126,000 00

NEW BANKING ROOM, 35 THAMES STREET.

BRANCH OFFICE OF BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted. Interest allowed on fully secured deposits at sight. Certificate of deposit issued at special rates of interest for agencies not subject to check. Drafts, Remittances, A. C. Remittances, etc., depending on the funds of their states with the Company are accepted by law from its principal locality. Every facility will be given in the management of all business connected with the Company. Correspondence and information invited.

The Great Promoters.

The late Abram M. Hewitt used to say that if "promoting" means the successful adaptation of a new idea to commercial, industrial, or civilizing use, then the greatest of modern promoters was undoubtedly Mr. Henry Ford. Mr. Hewitt meant that the industrial achievement of the last half century which was of most commanding influence throughout the world, which advanced civilization and which added most abundantly to the wealth of mankind, was the invention of the automobile and the promotion of it. For to it, more than to any other one influence, we owe the iron and steel age, and especially the wonderful utilization of iron and steel for purposes which, a few years ago, were dependent upon materials from the products of the forest and the quarry.

In another sense, perhaps the greatest of modern promoters was Ferdinand de Lesseps who achieved one of the most remarkable successes of the nineteenth century, and at Panama secured one of its most disastrous failures. It was not as an engineer that M. de Lesseps was connected with these two immense engineering works, but purely as a promoter—as a man who takes up a new idea and enlists support for it by his skill as a tactician and his power as a leader of men.

In this day of intense commercial and industrial activity, promotion, as it is technically understood, has become almost a profession. To achieve success in that profession, there must be, first of all, a commercially practicable idea; second, an unusual facility for persuading men and marshaling capital to the exploitation of that idea. The third must also be opportune.

Among promotions of a national character, there never, perhaps, was a greater than that first proposed by Lincoln and eagerly accepted by William H. Hayward, when secretary of state, although especially denounced by many citizens of the United States. The negotiation instituted by Russia by which Alaska finally passed to the sovereignty of the United States, were, in their character, precisely like the proceedings of private or corporate promoters.

Perhaps the most remarkable and audacious of any of the schemes of promoters, based upon a new idea and dependent entirely upon faith, was the one advocated by Cyrus W. Field in the early fifties. In one sense, it was a development consequent upon an earlier promotion; for Professor Morse's apparatus, by means of which the electric current is utilized for the transmission of intelligible signals, was itself promoted by a few courageous financiers; and out of that grew the first of the great industrial combinations—a vast promotion, delicate, comprehensive, by means of which all the electric telegraph companies of the United States were brought under one control. That promotion not only proved very profitable to its negotiators, but indirectly vastly enlarged the wealth of the United States by cheapening the cost of the quick transmission of messages.

One of the finest examples of highly successful promotion was furnished by the career of the late Gardiner Hubbard. Professor Bell had demonstrated the feasibility of the employment of the electric current for the transmission of sound vibrations produced by the human voice. The apparatus was perfected by the utilization of inventions of Berliner and of Edison. It is said that the latter received one hundred thousand dollars, payable in seventeen annual installments, and that his apparatus was soon afterwards sold to the Bell Company for eight hundred thousand dollars—an experience which taught Edison the advisability of doing his own promoting.

Willful Woman.

After the old gentleman had invited the young one to be seated the latter coughed once or twice to clear his throat and then bluntly suggested that he wished to marry the old gentleman's daughter.

"The old gentleman didn't wish to be too ready to give his consent, but he admitted after a few minutes he thought he had no objection."

"That's just the trouble," protested the young man disconsolately. "If you'd only oppose it and order me out of the house once or twice, and buy a bulldog I'd have some show of getting her."—New York Press.

Etymological.

"Well, there's one consolation," observed Mr. Suburban philosophically, as he shooed his neighbor's hens over the fence for the hundredth time. "At last I have discovered why chickens have crops in their stomachs."

"Why?" asked his wife curiously.

"Why not, with all the seeds they plant in themselves?" queried Mr. Suburban.—New York Times.

What it Really Lacked.

"I put in the French phrases here and there," said the would-be author, "to give the book atmosphere of culture."

"H'm!" remarked the critic. "It would have helped a bit if you had put in a little good English in spots."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Yes, children," said Uncle Henry "the fishes in the sea go to schools."

"In swimming schools?" asked the smart nephew, who was planning to enter Yale.

"Most of 'em," replied Uncle Henry. "But the sea hares go to riding schools and the starfish go to astronomical schools, and the sea goes to a law school, and the swordfish goes to a military school, and the starfish to a manual training school."

"And where does the lobster go?" asked the smart nephew.

"He doesn't go anywhere. He stays at home and practices his college yell."—Judge.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to pattern after.—Goldsmit.

Dutch to Drain the Zuyder Zee.

"Did you see the map, but the Dutch made the land?" That is what they say in Holland; and they say truly. As the phrase is, it never had better application than now; for the Dutch are presently to embark upon the greatest land-making enterprise the world ever saw. Everybody knows there is a duel to the death between Old Ocean and the Dutch.

When the Dutchman is not fighting on the sea he is fighting the sea itself. The sea and he are both the last of enemies. Half of Holland is kept upon the surface of the earth only by dint of constant and successful warfare with the water. Every true son of the Netherlands is trained to battle with the ocean, for which he has boats and barges and thousands against the elements of the low continent.

For centuries this struggle has been going on, and the Dutch have come out victorious. Their boats are still afloat, but to hold their own against their enemy is not enough for these plucky, patient Dutchmen; they seek over him a greater triumph than any that has gone before.

They have an old, an old and bitter enemy to battle with him. They have back a few centuries to the dark and terrible days when the sea invaded the country; then it came in with its plumes of white-plumed billows, marshaled by land blasts from Boreas' bugles, when with mighty storm-blasts it beat down the slender ramparts, overran the land, hurled a prosperous country-side, overwhelmed cities old and proud and villages many and happy, and created the Zuyder Zee where once had been populous Friesland and North Holland.

Look at the map of Holland and see how the Zuyder Zee occupies the center of the country, cuts the realm in halves. It was not always there. It is an interloper. As late as the eleventh century old charts show that the present fringe of islands along the North Sea formed a continuous part of the continent. When the Roman overran western Europe, the greater part of what is now the Zuyder Zee was covered with forests infested by bears and wolves.

In the center of this great forest, royal hunting grounds of long ago, was a lake called by Tacitus the "Elevo." In 1170 came the great inundation, known in the history of the Netherlands as the "All Saints' Day Flood." The sea, hurled by norwesterly storms, beat against the natural barriers, ate and dissolved the sandy islands, swept into the interior, covered the forest. Cities were engulfed, towns destroyed, many thousands of human beings drowned. Quiet and pathetic are the old prints depicting these scenes of tragedy—the fierce storm, the rushing water, the crumbling land, the frantic people, the hopeless struggle to strengthen the dike, the mad rush to save the lives of domestic animals, the pitiful lamentation of all human efforts against these flood forces of the elements, and, finally, the poor inhabitants themselves unable to find dry land upon which to escape the fury of the invader. More floods followed in 1237 and 1250, carrying the waters further inland and widening their area till, by 1410, the Zuyder Zee had assumed substantially its present proportions.

The feud thus began between the sea and the Dutch is soon to write its final chapter. At last it is the Dutchman's turn. He plans a mighty revenge. Not till the sea has been made to give up the last heath of that which it seized eight hundred years ago, not till it has been forced to retire, sullen and beaten, beyond the old frontiers, will he call the vendetta at an end.

What the Dutch now propose to do is to reclaim the whole of the Zuyder Zee from the grasp of the ocean. It is a vast, a daring project, the most picturesque engineering enterprise known to the world to-day. An Arabian cannot make more money, but a Dutchman can, after all, only a great ditch. What is it in comparison with this bold scheme of robbing the sea of its prey, of rescuing from its clutches the little empire it has held dominion over for eight hundred years? While other nations are seeking colonial expansion the Dutch propose to create a hinterland at home. They propose to reclaim from the waters an area equal to one-fourteenth of all the present Holland.—Walter Wellman, in McClure's Magazine.

He Had Been Helped Once.

Two Turks were at a French banquet. Toward the end of the feast a Frenchman selected a toothpick from the tray near him and politely passed the tray on to his neighbors, who, however, promptly declined the offer, exclaiming:

"No, thank you; I have already eaten two of the accursed things."

A Matter of Doubt.

"I suppose, my boy said the stranger in town, 'I can jump on any one of these cars and go to the park.'"

"I dunno," replied the newboy.

"Aunder guy dat looked as clumsy as you tried to jump on one de under day an' he went ter de morgue."—Philadelphia Press.

Precisely That.

Bragsby—I tell you I'm overworking. I am turning out an awful lot of work just now.

Nocker—That's just exactly the word your employer used in describing your present work.—Baltimore American.

Will you Walk?

It is not generally realized, we believe, that our city and its immediate surroundings present charms for the pedestrian who walks for pleasure and health that are not to be found elsewhere in this country or in the neighborhood of great metropolitan centers. New York has nothing to offer comparable with Boston and its vicinity in pleasant walks suitable for walking. A man has to travel miles and miles of paved streets on Manhattan Island before he reaches the open country, but here is a short half hour from the center of the town he may be among green fields and open verdant heights from which unobscured views may be obtained.

In October weather walking may be enjoyed with a zest that does not come at other times of the year, for now it is neither too hot nor too cold, and the air has a bracing effect that does not attend other seasons. Then, too, the wealth of color nature displays adds to the enjoyment of putting one foot before the other until some charming place is reached, where the pedestrian may rest without being bothered to the one or chilled to the marrow, and if he gets too tired the admirable system of the trolley lines of the "Boston Elevated" affords him means of reaching home without exhaustion.

A writer in the New York Times in discussing the charms of walking during this autumn month says: "Every thing that exists on earth bestows its certain quality—the great sweeping open fields of a rolling land, the cliffs that one must climb by sheer dynamic force in climbing, catching by a bush or rock crevice, and pulling up by main strength; the brook that one follows upward or downward over precipices and green mossed slides, the sunny uplands where the fringed gentians bloom, the tangled thickets of laurel or dewberry, the barren hillside where multitudes of columbines and catpaws grow, the rocky mountains of fern and hepaticas and columbines." As Mr. Spencer might say, "There's richness for you," but these are not all the attractions that entice the cultivated walker abroad, for the dry fields and the swamps have equal charms upon the lover of nature. Of course if the walker is a Peter Bell, a primrose by the river's brim, a yellow primrose to him and it is nothing more, but we are speaking of the man or woman who has eyes to see and a mind to appreciate.

If my Lord Hamlet had walked more in the air, he might not have been so melancholy and dilatory. His pedestrianism, however, seemed to be confined principally to the platform of the Castle of Elsinore where he met the ghost who walked at unseasonable hours to cool off and relate his grievances to his impressionable son.

How to Press Cloth.

When woolen cloth is to be pressed, but not washed, it is sometimes the question of how best to give it the dampness that will enable the hot iron to remove folds and wrinkles. Good results are to be had by wringing a sheet out of warm water, spreading it on a large table, arranging upon it the pieces to be pressed and then folding or rolling all in a bundle. After lying thus for several hours, the cloth is evenly damp, but not wet, and all creases and fold sort to the best possible condition for the ironing. The pressing rather than the ironing must be done slowly with iron not too hot nor too cool, moving them just fast enough to prevent iron from printing its outline on the goods. Hot enough to raise the steam, but not hot enough to scorch the wool, is right for the iron. Ladies' cloth treated thus loses every crease and the old clinging softness lent it by wear. Thinner goods are handled the same way with success. The process, of course, is that followed by all tailors and called "sponging," except that no pressing follows the dampness of new cloth. It being merely spread smooth and left to dry.

The Care of Carpets.

A good layer of newspapers underneath the carpet will prevent all danger from moths which have a strong objection to printer's ink, and will not come anywhere near it to lay their eggs.

Fresh paper should be used every time the carpet is taken up.

Tea leaves, damp salt on newspaper, that has been soaked in water and then squeezed dry and torn into small pieces are all very good for taking up the dust when sweeping, but tea leaves should always be rinsed in water before using, especially if the carpet is a light one.

Damp salt brightens and colors wonderfully if they are not at all faded or soiled. Remember that a carpet should always be swept the way of the nap. To brush the other way is to brush the dust in. Attend to all stains as soon as possible. If left, they gradually sink into the carpet and are much more difficult to remove than if done at once.

Sick Herrings.

"Why," said a youngster to his elder brother, "do herrings have so many more illnesses than other fish?"

"Who says they do?" asked the youth addressed.

"Why, this book says that thousands upon thousands of them are cured every year."

Double Pleasure.

Wife—I wish we had a nice large country-place where we could give a lawn party.

Husband—Just for the pleasure of inviting some of your friends, eh?

Wife—Well, yes; and the pleasure of not inviting some.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Silence is Golden.

"Of course," said the beginner, "to be successful in politics one must know how to speak."

"Better still," replied the old hand, "be sure you know how not to speak."—Exchange.

Poor Auntie.

Enfant Terrible—And did they go into the ark two by two?

Mamma—Yes, dearest.

Enfant Terrible—Well, who went with auntie?

Delay Has Advantages.

First Farmer—You oughter took a trip to New York years ago.

Second Farmer—Oh, I dunno. The longer you wait the more there is to see.—Judge.

Women's Dep't.

Industrial War and Woman Suffrage.

An industrial war is pending in this country; and more, it already exists. It was recently estimated that one hundred thousand workmen were at one time on strike. What did that mean? If each workman represented on an average a wife and three children or other dependents, it implied a cessation of income for half a million individuals, mostly poor and needing these daily wages for their support. It meant also a loss of earnings by employers and by allied industries, and the loss of use of plants and active capital; in all, a weekly loss of at least three million dollars. And this in what was said to be an era of unprecedented prosperity in the most prosperous country in the world!

Nor was it only the money loss that resulted from this industrial war. The evil influence engendered by class hostility, the bad effect on individual character of enforced idleness and crime; the physical injury to health arising from insufficient food, clothing and shelter—these far outweighed mere considerations of dollars and cents.

But if such serious evils result from the present skirmishes between partially organized labor and capital, how much greater calamities will ensue when the conflict of class interests gives place, as is inevitable, to a coalition of both against the unorganized community, the consumers. Witness Chicago, where to team can now traverse the streets unless the driver holds permits from both the Teamsters' and Team Owners' Unions. As a result the inhabitants have to pay greatly increased cost of transportation upon everything they eat, drink and wear. In Chicago no including can now be created without paying tribute both to the workmen and the contractors. In the August and September numbers of McClure's Magazine, a condition of affairs is disclosed, which ten years ago would have been inconceivable, with the result that rests among living expenses are greatly enhanced, while wages and salaries outside of the special combinations are unchanged.

Look at the increased cost of coal to the consumers of the country growing directly out of the enforced coalition between miners and operators. The miners receive an advance of wages, but it amounts to a comparison with the advance in coal. Both parties to the controversy have "pocketed their issues," and the third party, the long-suffering public, pays seven dollars a ton instead of six dollars formerly.

But it may be asked, "what has this to do with woman suffrage?" Just this: The woman—half of the possible voters, at present unorganized, unfranchised, and unrepresented—are sufferers by the conflict of these warring monopolies. Why should they not express their preferences and protect their interests? Four-fifths of the community are women and children. If the women had an equal voice and vote with men in the adjustment of industrial controversies, we should have a court of conciliation and arbitration, as in New Zealand, where women vote, and where strikes and lock-outs no longer exist.

Women are concerned equally with men in all local and national questions—war and in peace—in currency, tariff, and taxation. "Suffrage is the authoritative expression of opinion on principles, measures, and men, and the essence of suffrage is rational choice." When women are ground between the upper and nether millstones of monopoly, they should have, as consumers, a voice in the enactment of remedial legislation. As the child Lucy Stone said to her mother more than seventy years ago, when she saw the legal injustice inflicted on a widow and her offspring: "If government meddles with women, why should not women meddle with the law?"—H. B. B.

Do You Know?

Do you know that this question of the right of women to self-government is one which is commanding the attention of the whole civilized world? The women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales may vote upon the same terms as men in all elections except that of members of Parliament.

Do you know that in England the House of Commons has three times recorded itself in favor of full suffrage for women and that it would now be established but for the hereditary and unprogressive House of Lords?

Do you know that the women of Australia, numbering 500,000, the women of the Isle of Man, and of New Zealand, enjoy full suffrage upon the same terms as men, and the women of Sweden and Norway, with a slight property qualification may vote in all elections except members of Parliament.

Do you know that the women of Wyoming have voted upon the same terms as men since 1869; the women of Colorado since 1893; the women of Utah and Idaho since 1896 and that the universal testimony is that it has resulted in great good to both women and the State?

Do you know the movement for woman suffrage is only one phase of the eternal warfare of the centuries for human liberty?

Do you know that, while women are ruled out, the highest intelligence and morality will never be fully represented in any community in its law, since intelligence and morality must always be averaged at the ballot-box with ignorance and immorality? It is plain that wherever intelligence and morality predominate, over ignorance and immorality, the trend of civilization must be upward, and since women can offer a higher per cent of morality, and certainly an equal amount of intelligence with men, it requires no demonstration to show that women will help to make the world better.

Things Not To Do.

To contradict your friends when they are speaking.

To say smart things which may hurt one's feelings.

It is bad to make remarks about the food at dinner.

To talk about things that only interest yourself.

To grumble about your home and relatives to outsiders.

To speak disrespectfully to any one older than yourself.

To be rude to those who serve you either in shop or at home.

To dress shabbily in the morning because one will see you.

To think first of your own pleasure when you are giving a party.

To refuse ungraciously when somebody wishes to do you a favor.

To behave in a street car or train as if no one else had a right to be there.—Geo.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 71 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children with the best results. If disturbed at night and broken of sleep by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, this is no medicine, but it cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. or ordered by mail for \$1.00 from J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The convicts of the Ohio penitentiary now number 1425, against 2500 in hard times.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, which the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

Temperance is the balance where character is weighed.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating. It will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

The man who acts from impulse generally acts right.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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At the Play.

"This is what they call realism, I suppose?"

"I guess so. Everything seems to be real except the sentiment."—Detroit Free Press.

While there is life there is hope.

I was afflicted with entirely cold, neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. My Cerebral Palsy cured it.—Marcus G. Shultz, Rahway, N. J.

Cerebral Palsy reached me safely, and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave a golden relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Rahway, N. J.

The light does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 25 cts. or ordered by mail for \$1.00 from J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Virginia woman is the mother of 18 boys, all weighing more than 100 pounds each.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1171, and again in 1238.

If you are nervous and dyspeptic try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic either one returns you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with reference to 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the query, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

NOTES.

Concerning Col. Samuel Wardwell, of Bristol, R. I.

BY S. F. PICKHAM.

William Wardwell and his wife Alice, with his brother Thomas, came from Leicestershire, England, and settled in Boston in 1635.

Thomas Wardwell was one of Major Denison's soldiers in 1618. Thomas and William were followers of Wheelwright and were detained in Boston, by order of the court held Nov. 20, 1637. William with his wife went with Wheelwright to Exeter, N. H., but soon after returned to Boston.

William and Alice had children as follows: Uzziel, b. 1639, April 7, d. 1732, Oct. 25.

Ellis, b. 1641, William Town. Meribah, m. Francis Littlefield, of Wells.

Mary, m. Nathaniel Rust, of Bristol.

Alice died and he married Elizabeth Gillette, a widow, with daughters Hannah and Deborah.

William Wardwell's will was probated April 18, 1670. By it he gave to wife Elizabeth one-half of dwelling house in Boston during life and, moreover, to daughter Rachel Wardwell, £25, payable in furniture. To wife's daughter, Hannah Gillette, £21, payable in household stuff on day of her marriage or at 15 years. To wife's daughter, Deborah, £20. To eldest son, Uzziel Wardwell, other half of dwelling, etc.; son Ellis Wardwell; daughter Leah, wife of William Town, £10; daughter Meribah, wife of Francis Littlefield, of Wells, £10; daughter Mary, wife of Nathaniel Rust, £10. Son Uzziel, Executor.

From this will it appears that Uzziel stood by the old man when he married the widow, while Ellis and the girls were left.

Uzziel and Ellis went to Ipswich, Mass.

Ellis, Sr., in Ipswich, had the 7th lot of 28 feet front, lying by go River-side, between Samuel Ordway's shop and go town bridge, granted him March 23, 1668.

He subscribes 10s. towards the bell, 1669.

He is paid for work on the Town Bridge, 1669.

He is contracted with by the select men, June 18, 1668, together with Ezekiel Woodward, for setting shingles for the meeting house, 10s. per thousand; and with them, Walter Hooper, and Thomas Barnham, Jr., for the laying of them, each of them to a quarter, and to have for laying 7s. 6d. per thousand.

He had liberty to sell trees for fencing homestead, June 18, 1668.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Wade, May 26, 1668.

They had: A child, b. 1669, Dec. 20. Ellis, b. 1668, Jan. 2.

Prudence, b. 1670, Oct. 6. Jonathan, b. 1672, July 24, d. 1688, April 8.

In the meeting house, built in 1699, the committee chosen to appoint the seats and allocate the pews, said "to Mr. Wardwell ye 2d pew on ye east side of ye pulpit for his wife and family. Mr. Wardwell himself hath liberty to set in ye 6th of ye men's row seats upon consideration of his son Ellis sell in said pew." (Ipswich town records.)

To be continued.

QUERIES.

4281. LANE—Who were the ancestors of Capt. John Lane, of York, Maine? Was he a son of William Lane, of Boston, Mass., whose son John was in King Philip's War, in 1675?—J. C.

4282. CARTWRIGHT—Can any one give me the pedigree of Edward Cartwright, of Nantucket, Mass., 1607?—D. C.

4283. GARDNER—Who were the ancestors of Frances Gardner, who married William James, at Newport, R. I., June 10, 1712?—S. P.

4284. FALSTON—Who was Elizabeth Falston, of Portsmouth, R. I., who married Charles Rickerson, of Newport, R. I., Aug. 22, 1712?—S. P.

4285. WELLS—Who were the parents of Susanna Wells, wife of Samuel, of New Hartford, Conn., living there about 1782?—D. C. P.

4286. MANSFIELD—Who was Richard Mansfield, of Derby, Conn., whose memory is perpetuated in a tablet of brass, on the walls of St. James' Church, in Derby? The inscription is as follows:

To the glory of God and in memory of

RICHARD MANSFIELD, D. D., Born in New Haven, A. D. 1724; Graduated at Yale College in 1741; Ordained priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Aug. 7th, 1748.

Placed in charge of the parish by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts in 1748.

Continued.

rector of the parish for 72 years, and until his death, which occurred in Derby, Aug. 12, 1820. Age 96 years.

—A. D.

4287. PARHAM—Who was William Parham, of Philadelphia, who was married in Newport, R. I., by Rev. Gardner Thurston, to Esther Littlefield, of Newport, Sept. 22, 1750?—J. L. P.

4288. COX—Who were the ancestors

of Thomas Cox, of Newport, R. I., living in Newport in 1783?—J. L. P.

4292. MAJORITY—Who were the parents of Philip Majority, of New London, Conn., and who was his wife? He had sons Philip, Jonathan, Richard, and a daughter Mary, baptized in 1722. Whom did Mary marry?—S. H. B.

4293. SCARROT—Whom did Sarah Scarrot marry? She was daughter of James, of New London, Conn., baptized March 24, 1721.—S. H. B.

4294. DEWEESBY—Who were the ancestors of Hester Deweesby, who married Philip Deaton, of Duxbury, Mass., Dec. 29, 1642?—W. L. E.

4295. BEXSON—Would like to know the ancestry of John Bexson, of Portsmouth, R. I., who married Hannah Brown, June 18, 1724. What was her ancestry?—C. L. L.

4296. LOVELL—Who were the parents of Jennifer Lovell, of East Medway, Mass., who married Ezra Richardson? They had son Joseph Lovell, born March 29, 1789.—D. C.

4297. GRIMS—Who were the parents of Temperance Grims, of Little Compton, R. I., who married Lehiad Scarbury, born Jan. 18, 1731, died at Harwich, Mass., Oct. 30, 1783?—C. C. S.

4298. COX—Would like information concerning the following members of the Cox family:

Lehiad Cox, born 1757, married Anna Holmes, of Saybrook, Conn., and died 1831.

Robert Cox, born 1758, married Sarah Cook, of Wilmington, Vt. Jesse Cox, born about 1760.

Henry Cox, born 1748. Giles Cox, born, died 1770.

Simon Cox, born 1747. Silas Cox, born about 1760, died; married 1835, Sarah Tyrout of Haddam, Conn.—E. C. T.

4299. TRANS. CLARKE—Who were the ancestors of John Trans and Mary Clarke who were married in Newport, R. I., Oct. 2, 1778?—M. R.

4300. ANTHONY—Who was wife of (Rheon) Anthony, who died in Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 6, 1747, aged 41 years, 3 months, 23 days?—E. J. T.

4301. HUNSON—Who were the parents of John Hudson, of Newport, R. I., born 1747, died July 12, 1799, married June 1, 1774, Mary Weaver, of Thomas? Who was wife of Thomas Weaver?—J. R. N.

4302. COLLAS—Would be glad to receive information concerning John Collis, of Providence, R. I., who died March 4, 1789. His wife was Prudence Angell, daughter of Joseph.—J. L.

4303. BRIGGS—Who were the ancestors of Sarah Briggs, perhaps of Philadelphia, Penn., who married Edward Padelford, who was born 1723; she was born 1720.—L. V. S.

4304. MANTON—Who was Tabitha Manton, wife of Edward, of Providence, R. I., and what were the dates of birth, marriage and death? He died Sept. 12, 1755.—L. H. S.

4305. CURTIS—Who was the wife of John Curtis, of Worcester, Mass., who had son John, born May 19, 1781.—A. W. B.

4306. Sisson—Would like to learn the pedigree of Alice, wife of Richard Sisson, of Dartmouth, Mass., and the dates of her birth and death. He was born 1705, died 1790.—A. W. B.

4307. ROWE—Would like the ancestry of Elizabeth Rowe, of Natick, Mass., who was born 1744, died 1811, married 1769, Samuel Perry of Natick.—M. J.

Middletown.

THE COURT OF PROBATE. The Court of Probate held its usual monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, when there were present Messrs. Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham and Reston S. Peckham. The other two members, A. Herbert Ward and Henry I. Chase, were both out of town seeking diversion after the labors and cares of the summer.

Lionel H. Peabody presided. The following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Lawrence Barry. Daniel J. Buckley was approved as surety on the bonds of Morgan Barry, administrator, in the place of Patrick H. Horsman.

Estate of Thomas M. Clark. Will is proven and ordered recorded and letters testamentary granted to John Mitchell Clark, as executor, without bond.

Estate of James Chase. Issue Chase is appointed administrator de bonis non with will annexed and required to give bond in the sum of \$2000, with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as surety. Constant W. Chase, John D. Blair, and Charles A. Albro are appointed appraisers. An inventory is presented by the administrator, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Edward P. Chase. The final and final account of Albert L. Chase, administrator, is examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Henry D. DeMott, Junior. The first and final account of Sarah H. DeMott, administratrix, is referred for further examination to the third Monday of November.

Estate of Abraham Coggeshall. Petition of Kate Bailey to be appointed administratrix de bonis non, with will annexed, is referred to the third Monday of November and notice thereof given.

Estate of Sarah G. Coggeshall. Petition of Kate Bailey to be appointed administratrix is referred to the third Monday in November and notice ordered thereon.

By Town Council. The Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company presented a petition for the council to locate poles, wires and other appliances in the highways for furnishing light and power to people in Middletown, and an ordinance was passed giving the consent of the council to the location and erection of such poles, wires and requiring a bond of indemnity from the company in the sum of \$5000.

The bond of Charles H. Ward, Town Treasurer, was admitted and accepted in the sum of \$5000, with John H. Ward, James L. Brown and Lyman H. Ward as sureties. George Nathan Smith was appointed a police constable. N. L. Chapman, Jr., and Walter S. Bates, Representatives, and Richard H. Whitcomb and Lewis J. Murphy,

Dependable—the one word above all others we want you to attach to this store. Our value to you depends upon the permanency of our dependence on you. Satisfaction or your money back means much to you. Everything to us.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

No goods have greater need of expert judgment than these. The shapes may be pretty, the coverings good, but how about the joints, the springs, the filling—the very vitals of a parlor piece? It is our business to know this; we do know it—they're good if they are here, we guarantee it. The price? That's dependable, too.

3 PIECES.

A dainty little reception set—polished mahogany finished frame, inlaid, back and back upholstered in handsome green plush. \$28.50. And a hundred ideas to select from.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

COME AND SEE US!

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A

TENEMENT OR COTTAGE.

Either to rent or to buy? We have at Present a Very Good List.

We also write all kinds of INSURANCE in strong reliable companies.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Telephone 954.

Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-8.

Democrats were appointed supervisors of the election to be held November 8.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows: Mercury Publishing Company, for advertising notice of meeting of Assessors of Taxes and other meetings and printing 500 tax books and 50 voting lists, \$18.25; T. T. Pittman, advertising proposals for improving roads, \$11.25; W. Clarence Peckham, part payment on contract for stoning 1070 feet of Green Road, near the large bridge, \$400; J. Overton Peckham, part payment on contract for stoning 800 feet of the West Main road near Brown's lane, \$800; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$83.75.

An adjournment was taken to Friday, the 30th instant, when the voting lists will be canvassed for the last time.

Jamestown.

The Lathan property, situated on Greene lane, was sold at auction Tuesday by Mr. A. W. Luther to Mr. Alton Head for \$200.

Mr. John R. Caswell visited Jamestown on Saturday last week and caught an exceptionally fine string of fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gunther have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Louise Catherine Gunther, to Mr. Louis Middleton Waldron of New York at Emmanuel Church, Tuesday, November 8.

November McClure's.

In Miss Taitell's first installment of the second part of her "History of the Standard Oil Company," she pursues her unsparring revelations, presenting documentary and unimpeachable facts regarding hitherto as mere vague rumors started by those that have failed in the Life Struggle. Corruption, systematic to a point where it can be called scientific, is revealed, and the picture of the Standard Oil Company's illegal power is vivid to the point of weirdness.

On the more purely political side Lincoln Steffens continuing his startling series on the governmental degradation of cities, arrives at New York, with a study of Tammany; and in the semi-political, semi-social sphere, Ray Stannard Baker reveals a new phase of what he calls "the new conspiracy" in "The Trust's New Tool—The Labor Boy."

In relief to these somewhat serious studies the rest of the magazine is taken up by delightful fiction. Norman Duncan has one of his powerful satires, "The Breath of the North." "A Rush Order for Lamps" is an amusing business tale, while "The Mule Driver and the Garulous Mule," by Rex E. Beach, is a Western story told in the picturesque language of the Arizona cowboy.

Appealing rather more to the feminine mind are two love stories, "A Strenuous Courtship," by E. W. Fowler, in which a young Lochinvar comes out of the West and carries off his bride; and "The Supreme Test," by Grace Richmond. There is also a charming, rambling sketch, "Sabbath School," by Eugene Wood; Cleveland Moffet has one of his typical articles of "Radiant," the latest Scientific Miracle; and "My Friend Prospero," Henry Harland's serial novel, comes to an end.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has given notice to the creditors of the estate of John H. Ward, Town Treasurer, to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November next.

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CITY OF NEWPORT.

Liquor Licenses.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS for the City of Newport are now ready to receive applications from parties who intend to apply for license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1903.

All applications to insure action before the expiration of the present license, must be in the hands of the commission on or before

OCTOBER 30, 1903.

All licenses not paid for within fifteen days after the date of granting thereof will be revoked. Strictly company bonds only will be accepted.

Bonds may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 4, City Hall, by order of the Police Commissioner.

OCTOBER 12, 1903.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, Oct. 26. Matinee at 2:30. Evening at 8:15.

Mr. J. M. Barney, Jr.

OUTRITS THE

Most Wonderful

CONDUCTOR

Of the Century

CREATOR

and his

ITALIAN BAND OF SIXTY,

assisted by

Mme. BARIL, Lyric Soprano.

PRICES—Matinee 25c, entire house

Seats now on sale at

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE.

10-17-20

NOTICE.

CANVASS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport will be held in session at the City Hall, on

Wednesday, October 28, 1903,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in Newport, for the WARD MEETINGS, to be held on Tuesday, the 31st day of November, 1903.

Witness my hand, DAVID STEVENS, City Clerk.

10-17-20

179 Thames Street, 2d floor.

10-17-20

10-17-20

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a Poll Tax of \$1, and are hereby notified to call at the office for said poll tax, and pay the same during the month of October.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings in October from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 300, Sec. 1 of 1900, and Chap. 47, Sec. 6 of 1901, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same on or before the 1st day of November, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid, neglects or refuses to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand, he shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than thirty days, or until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes, Room 10, City Hall, Newport, R. I., Sept. 23, 1903.—E. W.

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Sheriff's Sale.